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POETICAL.

[Written for the Pittsburgh Gazette]

THE TEACHER'S MISSION.

BY G. D. HUNT.

The Teacher's rich and truly great—
His cultured mind a rich estate;
Though worldly wealth he ne'er possess,
Or penury upon him press;—
No greater man the nation holds
Than him, the youthful mind who molds,
Who rules his country, and rules well,
When wicked men in arms rebel,
And draw the sword to overthrow
The government that did bestow
Their liberties; or lay in waste
The land with war and carnage great;
Who then disarms the trait'rous foe,
And thus averts his nation's woe!
The man for *this*, the Teacher trains,
But he a poor reward obtains.
The teacher's work in self unseen,—
The future president I ween,
And statesman wise for what they know,
Their gratitude to him will owe.
His deed: the people low may rate;—
The seed he sows, in future date
Will grow and ripen into fruit,
Which active mind and thought will suit.
Then where's the man of nobler fame,
Whose laboring zeal is less to blame?
His pupils all he fain would see,
From error's bondage soon set free.
He brings to light the hidden parts,
And finds their place in useful arts.
His richest trophies oft he finds
In those whose rash and wayward minds,
At first he sees in great surprise
His worth they fail to recognize;
When to his guidance these submit,
Or at his feet as learners sit;
What wealth of knowledge he may own,
The later life of these has shown.
'Tis he whose heart with rapture yearns
To aid with counsel him who learns,
And plants the seeds of knowledge where,
The living soil he can prepare;
That teacher true I'd ne'er call,
Though not employed in learning's hall.
Observe where crime the least is found,
And moral virtues most abound;—
Where science has enlightened mind—
Where wisdom's paths always you find,
Which prompt to live in harmony;—
In these the Teacher's work you see.
I view the farm that's cultured well—
The home where love and virtue dwell;
As transient guest, what there I see,
Rewards of learning show to me.
The mind its latent power may hold,
To which the words remain untold;
Like "gems of purest ray serene,"
Or "flowers that blush and fade unseen:"—
The Teacher these to sight reveals,
As morning sun what night conceals.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AND THE "OATH OF OFFICE."

Platform of the "Liberals" or "Free Religionists."

To the Editory of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

PITTSBURGH, MARCH 8, 1873.

In a late issue of your paper were some judicious editorial remarks in regard to a report of Mr. White in the Constitutional Convention. The so-called "oath" of office therein given and what you said on the subject, suggested to my mind one or two thoughts, which I beg leave to express.

Webster defines an oath to be "a solemn affirmation or declaration, made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed;" and to swear is "to utter or affirm a solemn declaration with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed."

The latter word probably owes its definition to the fact of its always being used from time immemorial in connection with the oath. Whether this supposition is correct or not, it seems to me that a man cannot swear an "oath" in any proper sense, without it is accompanied by the solemn appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. If this is correct, then the form proposed by Mr. White is not an "oath of office," but simply a promise on the part of the incumbent.

I do not mean to assert here that the mere promise is not all that is necessary. It is theoretically correct that no man should be placed in a position of public trust whose promise is not as good as his oath; but if this is the theory of the Convention, would it not be better to say, "I promise," instead of "I swear," when the mean is the same?

The question, however, is not one of mere words. It involves an issue of the most solemn importance, and one which is worthy of the deliberate and careful attention of the Constitutional Convention. It is not proposed here to enter into any argument on the subject, but simply to call attention to it.

There is in the United States a class or body of men who call themselves "Liberal" or "Free Religionists." They already publish a newspaper, which is established on a subscription capital of $100,000, and they propagate their views in other ways. This year they have employed, it is said, a prominent agitator from abroad to lecture in this country at a salary of $15,000 per annum. In the preamble of their form for the organization of branch societies they say:

"WHEREAS, Certain grave inconsistencies with the general spirit of the United States Constitution still mark the practical administration of our political system, threatening the perpetuity of religious liberty, the existence of free public schools, and the peace and prosperity of the entire land."

This is followed by articles of association and "The Demands of Liberalism," among which are the following, and which indicate the "graver inconsistencies" spoken of in the preamble:

"2. We demand that the employment of chaplains in Congress, in State Legislatures, in the navy and militia, and in prisons, asylums, and all other institutions supported by public money, shall be discontinued."

* * *

"4. We demand that all religious services now sustained by the government shall be abolished; and especially that the use of the Bible in the public schools, whether ostensibly as a text book or avowedly as a book of religious worship, shall be prohibited.

* * *

"5. We demand that the appointment, by the President of the United States or by the Governors of the various States, of all religious festivals and fasts shall wholly cease.

* * *

"6. We demand that the judicial oath in the courts and in all other departments of the government shall be abolished, and that simple affirmation under the pains and penalties of perjury shall be established in its stead.

* * *

"7. We demand that all laws directly or indirectly enforcing the observance of Sunday as the Sabbath shall be repealed.

* * *

"8. We demand that all laws looking to the enforcement of "Christian" morality shall be abrogated, and that all laws shall be conformed to the requirements of natural morality, equal rights, and impartial liberty."

And the 9th demands that not only the Constitution of the United States, but those of the several States, shall be made to conform to these demands.

The 9th of these demands is that which is more especially pertinent to the subject of this communication.

If, in the opinion of the Constitutional Convention, it is right and proper to abolish the judicial oath in Pennsylvania, let it be done, and the people will decide whether they will have it so.

If, on the other hand, it shall be deemed best in the judgment of the Convention, to retain the judicial oath in the Courts, and other Christian features of the laws justified by the present Constitution, is it wise, or expedient, at the same time to take an important step in the opposite direction by exempting the Assemblymen and the Executive and Judicial officers of the Commonwealth from the oath of office in the ordinary judicial form?

It seems to me the question is one worthy of the careful consideration of the Convention. B.

Eatables for the Inauguration Ball.

The quantity of eatables provided for the refreshment of guests at the inauguration ball will give some idea of the magnitude of that entertainment. There were 100,000 fried oysters, 8000 scalloped oysters, 8000 pickled oysters, 65 boned turkeys of 18 lbs. each; 75 roast turkeys, about 12 lbs. each; 150 roast capons, stuffed with truffles; 50 saddles of mutton, about 100 lbs. each; 40 pieces of spiced beef, 40 lbs. each; 200 dozen quails, larded and roasted; 100 game pates, 50 lbs. each; 300 tongues, ornamented with jelly; 30 salmon, baked, Montpeller butter; 100 chickens, hot and cold; 400 partridges, Washington style; 25 boars' heads, stuffed and ornamented; 40 pates de foie gras, ten pounds each; 2,000 cheese sandwiches; 300 ham sandwiches; 3000 beef tongues; 1,500 bunches of celery; 300 barrels of salad; 2 barrels of lettuce; 350 chickens boiled for salad; 2000 pounds of lobster boiled for salad; 6000 eggs boiled for salad; 1 barrel of beets; 2,500 loaves bread; 8000 rolls; 24 cases Prince Albert crackers; 1000 pounds of butter; 300 Charlotte russes, 1½ pounds each; 300 moulds wine jelly; 200 moulds blanc mange; 300 gallons ice cream assorted; 200 gallons ices, assorted; 400 pounds mixed cakes; 150 large cakes, ornamented; 60 large pyramids, assorted; 25 barrels Malaga grapes; 15 cases oranges; 8 barrels apples; 400 pounds mixed candies; 10 boxes raisens; 300 pounds shelled almonds; 300 gallons claret punch; 300 gallons coffee; 200 gallons tea; 100 gallons chocolate.

EBONY wood weighs 83 pounds to the cubic loot; lignum vitae the same; hickory, 52 pounds; birch, 45 pounds; beech, 40; yellow pine, 38; white pine, 25; cork, 15; and water, 62.

COLFAX AT HOME.

Impromptu Ovation and Address of Welcome.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER MATTER EXPLAINED.

SOUTH BEND, IND., March 8.—Ex-Vice President Colfax arrived home here at half-past twelve this afternoon. Col. Humphreys, Chairman, attended by a committee of reception, met him at Laporte, where an impromptu ovation was tendered him at the depot. Here a vast concourse of citizens met him with music and cheers. Upon entering the carriage three cheers were given him, when Mr. Colfax said. "I will speak to you at the Court House. My heart thanks you all."

The escort, consisting of carriages and wagons, filed the streets as far as the eye could reach, while the sidewalks were filled with pedestrians. At the court house the square and streets were closely packed, making the largest gathering ever assembled here, irrespective of party. Flags were flying and bells were ringing during the time of the procession. Many children were dressed in gala day costume in front of the private residences on the way, waving flags.

Arriving at the court house, Hon. Wm. Miller, mayor, read the following address of welcome:

Address of Welcome.

On behalf of your townsmen and friends, it is my pleasant duty to speak the words that but faintly express your welcome home. The city, county and district of which from childhood you have been a resident, the constituency you have so long and worthily represented, and the party who fawn you to manhood have looked with pride upon your success in life, all bid you welcome, and bid me to express to you their continued confidence and undiminished regard. You are no stranger here. The citizens who first saw and appreciated the struggles, perseverence and honorable ambition of your early life, who have had long association with you as a neighbor and a fellow-citizen, who have with zealous pride seen and felt the results of your constant efforts on the side of the principles of justice and of right as their immediate representative, conceive themselves best qualified to give the estimate of your character and render a just verdict upon your conduct. That verdict has been by them freely and promptly and justly rendered. Neither the insinuations of the insidious foes nor the charges of open enemies can change, nor can calumny or detraction rob you of the well-deserved esteem of your friends and neighbors. That confidence in your integrity, each day by them and now by a consistent, blameless and pure private and public life, cannot be destroyed by the machinations and artifices of scheming hucksters, to impair or impede your future usefulness to your country and your future advancement to the highest honors by the republic to its worthiest citizens. We shall ever, as heretofore, whether as a public representative, a private citizen, or the future recipient of still higher honors, gladly welcome your return to our midst, keeping unimpaired our full trust in a character for truth, integrity and patriotism, which has been so well merited, and retaining that affection for your person and character that has led and will ever lead us to proudly call you "our Schuyler."

Three cheers were then given for Schuyler Colfax.

Reply of Mr. Colfax.

Mr. Colfax then responded as follows:

Mr. Mayor, neighbors and dear friends—My heart would be cold and callous indeed, as it is not, if it did not throb more quickly and happily at such a welcome home as this one with which I am honored, and the gratitude for which it would take a life-time to exhibit here. You have known me from childhood. My goings-out and comings-in have been before your eyes. My character has been formed in your midst, and you know whether for a paltry sum of money I could be induced to shipwreck it. When you come hither, therefore, by the thousands, spontaneously, as I am glad to be told, to take me not confined to political friends alone, but participated in by prominent and life-long political opponents, to honor me with such unmistakable manifestations of your unabated confidence and affectionate regard, I feel due to you as well as to myself to expose the utter injustice of the cruel charges on which I have been arraigned during the past winter. If I had been a confessed and wicked criminal I could not have been pursued with more malignity by a portion of the American press and their Washington correspondents. Day after day every possible circumstance has been exaggerated and telegraphed as absolute proof of guilt. Day after day it has been demanded that I should explain this or the other point; but when explained, the same malicious enemies have tortured and perverted and misrepresented the explanation, determined, if possible, that the reputation of the man they hated should be destroyed, or as day by day they thus poisoned the public mind, they rejoiced almost with shouts of exultation at the way it affected, as they hoped, their work of ruin. The frank exposure of all my financial affairs did no good. The disclosure of the sacred confidences of the dead only gave them a fresh opportunity for cavil and falsification. That testimony of my step-father and sister, unimpeachable as you here so well know them to be, was denounced as unworthy of belief. These enemies were determined on having their victims but conscious of my entire innocence of this cruel and wicked charge, and confident that He who knoweth all things will in his own good time make that innocence manifest to all, I have stood unmoved amid this storm of misrepresentation of vilification and injustice, willing to bide my time; for the complete vindication I know is so certain to come. Let me read now from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of September 26, 1872, the speech I delivered here the previous day. It was made, you will remember, in reply to the charge that I was one of the twelve apostles who sold out to the Credit Mobilier at $20,000 apiece, who had been bribed by gifts of stock on which enormous dividends had been paid, and for which certain legislation had been enacted. "Never having in my life a dollar of stock of any kind that I did not pay for, I claim the right to purchase stock in the Credit Mobilier, or Credit Immobilier, if there is one; nor do I know of any law prohibiting it. Do I need to add that neither Oakes Ames or any other stockholder ever gave or offered to give me one share or twenty shares, or two hundred shares, in the Credit Mobilier, or any other railroad stock, and that unfortunately I have never seen or received the value of a farthing of the $70 per cent. dividends, or the 800 per cent. dividends in cash, stock or bonds you have read about the past month, nor 100 per cent., nor the tenth of one per cent. I have said that if twenty shares of stock could be granted at par to every man into a prospective law suit, it would be a good investment. If as valuable a stock as represented, but never having been plaintiff or defendant in a court of justice, I want no stock at any price with a law suit on top of it."

Although I thus publicly claimed the right to purchase this very stock, and avowed frankly my willingness to buy, own and hold twenty shares of it if I could do it without buying into a lawsuit, and thus accepted all the odium there would attach to purchasing it, as I then understood it, I have been charged with prevaricating because I did not go on and state that I had withdrawn years before from an investment which then in July twenty shares, losing what I had paid on the account. If I had supposed that a denial or explanation of an entirely different charge than that I was answering would be required of me, I should certainly have done so, as it would have been strengthening, instead of weakening what I was stating. But that I could not foresee. An eminent divine once said, rather irreverently—"If a man's character is not as good as his hindsight, he would be but a little lower than the angels," and my idea in speaking has always been to discuss and explain pending issues, and not to discuss or explain those that are forgotten.

But let us test this by an illustration, a method which often brings out a disputed point more vividly than argument. Suppose any one of you had been charged with having been given shares in a woolen factory, that from these shares you had received enormous dividends, and that as payment for those gifts and dividends you had aided corruptly in carrying through legislation in regard to the tariff on wool—would you not regard it as a sufficient answer to such charges to tell the public that you had been all your life publicly advocating the scale of duties alleged to have been made by corruption? Besides this, their enactment had been years before these alleged gifts, that you had never owned any stock in woolen factories or anything else that you had not paid for, that your shares had never been given to you and that you had never received any such dividend. Now, if you had voluntarily withdrawn, as I had, at a pecuniary loss, over four years before, from an agreement to buy such stock in a woolen factory, you would regard what I have supposed as a sufficient refutation of a charge that you had been bribed by gifts of stock and enormous dividends. But if you added to all this the frank statement that you had said you would be willing to buy this very factory stock at par, and to hold it if it would not involve you in litigation, would you not think that your answer had been full and thorough on every material point that the wanton calumny received you to state? No one could have been misled by my speech on the vital point, that though no such stock was ever given to me, I publicly avowed my willingness to buy at par if I pronounced that could attach to an investment of my money in it at par, as I then understood it. But I do not intend to rest the argument on this point here. I call my enemies as my witnesses. The New York *Tribune* of December 26, 1872, published the telegraphic extract of this speech, with the following heading, showing that it fully understood that my denial was to the charge of having had the stock given to me: "He never owned a share in the Credit Mobilier that he did not pay for." It was emphatically true that this same paper should on January 24, print literally a quotation from the speech with the essential word "give" left out, and then base repeated charges of my untruthfulness on the quotation it had thus altered and falsified.

Mr. Colfax here exhibited the paper. The Chicago *Tribune* also, which has almost daily assailed me the past winter for alleged prevarication in the speech, did not misunderstand it at the time. It declared editorially on September 27, in commenting on my speech, "Mr. Colfax claims the right to purchase whatever stock he thinks proper, even when offered him at par, and when the accrued dividends are more than equal to its par value." And on September 28th, the next day, it said again, and I quote its insinuation also, although my payment of $534 disproves that part of it, as follows: "Mr. Colfax claims that he had the right to purchase the stock of the Credit Mobilier or any other company. Ames got this stock put in his hands that he might sell it at par and pay the par value of it out of its then accrued dividends, which was in fact making a present of it. According to Mr. Colfax, freeby-ing Credit Mobilier stock at par with accrued dividends equal to its price would be a straightout purchase."

When I testified on the 7th of January, after the holiday recess, during which recess Hon. Ames said he refreshed his memory by his memorandum at home, I declared emphatically, as I did here last September, that I had never received a dollar from him for dividends, nor indeed on any account whatever. He was present in the committee-room, and did not deny this, nor dissent from it, though I asked him to come and examine me. On that very afternoon he told Mr. Crounse, of the New York *Times*, who swore to it afterwards before the Committee, that my statement was probably correct. On December 17th, in his carefully prepared and written out original testimony, he swore about me on page twenty of the report as follows: "Nor could I remember having paid him any dividends," and Mr. Alley, his associate, swore before the Committee (see page 311 of the report) that before the holidays Mr. Ames told him that I was substantially correct in my statement as to the transaction. In spite, however, of the original testimony of his, which he declared embodied the exact fact, and his expressing his concurrence with my statement to Alley and Crounse, and listening without dissent to my testimony of January 7, he came before the committee on January 22 with a check for $1,200, payable to "S. C. or bearer," which he claims he paid to me June 20, 1868, but which, being payable to no one's name, required no endorsement, and could as well be entered by Mr. A. or myself as by Mr. C, or any one else. Never having seen any check of his in my life till I saw this one in the committee room, I asked him if my name was endorsed on it, and he answered "No." Asking him if he remembered where I was when he handed it to me, he answered "no." Asking him if he remembered what he said when he paid it to me, he answered "no." Asking him if he could not remember what I said when so large a check was handed me, he again answered "no." Asking him if he had any receipt for it, he answered "no." Asking him if he ever gave me a certificate for the stock which he insisted I still owned, he answered "no." Astounded at this attempt, on a check payable to initials, and not to my name, to have it indorsed by me, and for which no receipt could be produced to destroy my testimony, Dinmediately had the sergeant-at-arms, on whom it was drawn, summoned with the books of the bankkeeper to testify as to whether they had ever paid me the money for any such check, and they all answered they had no recollection of having done so. But subsequently Mr. Dillon, the cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms, testified that while he could not swear with positive certainty, after the lapse of years, yet his very strong impression was that he had paid the very "S. C." check to Ames himself, (see page 477 of the report), and that when he had asked Ames only thirty hours before if he had not done it, Ames had replied that it was very likely (see page 481 of report.)

As regards the number of ice checks from Ames, drew for this June dividend, there is no controversy. Four of them had the names in full of Logan, Allison, both of whom returned their dividends to him, Patterson and Ferry of Wilson. Four of them, however, for this very same dividend, were made out payable to initials, namely, S. C., $1,200; another S. C., $600, which he says are intended for Scofield; W. D. K., $250, claimed by him for Kelley; one O. A., $329, said by him to be for Garfield; but Kelley, Garfield and I have declared that neither of us ever saw these initial checks. Scofield says he may have received the money and settled it afterwards, but he does not remember any such dividend. Kelley and Garfield are positive they never saw the check, but that Ames loaned each of them $800 about that time, and I repeat that I never saw the check and never received a dollar of money from him for any ice.

It is a very significant fact that there are no endorsements on either of these initial checks, and that no receipt has been presented for either of them, as there has been for some of the other checks, all of which confirms me in the conviction that they, with entries in the memorandum book about them, related to the controversy between Ames and Macomb in the Macomb matter, and that Ames stated the exact facts in his earliest testimony confirmatory of mine, rather than in his latest testimony. After he had produced these checks he claimed to be acting on my request. These memoranda, if made at the time, may have been the memorandas of his trust.

Letters of Explanation.

I will now read to you the frank letter to me of Mr. Dillon, the cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms, a gentleman whose integrity is beyond all question, which letter, I think, explains the matter conclusively.

Office Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Representatives, March 1, 1873.—Dear Sir: When Ames made the deposit of $10,000 to your credit in this office, my mind was naturally excited as to the purpose he had in view, and was all at sea till checks began to be presented. Then I surmised that Mr. Ames was the acting chairman of some Executive Committee, and that he had the contingent fund of the House was exhausted, he was paying the expenses of the committee himself till an appropriation should be made to him. Your checks, few and for large sums, to bearer were all paid to Mr. Ames himself, and especially the one of $1,200 marked "To S. C. or bearer." I then thought he was himself drawing the other's share" of his own deposit. These thoughts had passed out of my mind till Ames came into the office this session and demanded that his checks should be shown him. The moment I saw them I recollected all these thoughts of over four years before, and was vividly impressed that they had occurred the day before, and as soon as Mr. Ames had retired, I remarked to Mr. Ordway, the Sergeant-at-Arms, that I had paid that $1,200 "S. C." check to Mr. Ames himself, and how I had an impression that the five hundred dollar and two one hundred dollar notes. I was remonstrated with, however, and urged not to testify under oath to such belief, as it was improbable that I should recollect transactions of such a character four years back, unfamiliar with the laws of evidence, I very naturally did not at first state my strong impressions, but testified as to the facts only. At my second examination, however, I frankly told what I had the self possession of one accustomed to courts, I would have stated the foundation of these decided impressions. This strong impression that I had paid this $1,200 "S. C." check to Ames was confirmed by himself in answer to a question I put to him only the day before my second examination. I asked him.—"Did I not pay that check to you, Mr. Ames?" He replied, "I think I did." Since then I have reflected more I have thought of the whole matter the more firmly I am convinced Mr. Ames drew the money for the $1,200 "S. C." check himself. If he had when writing it intended it for you, it would, as he did with several others who have acknowledged the receipt of the money, write the name in full? All the members who are charged with the initial checks deny ever having seen them, and I repeat, as I testified at my second examination, that my very strong impression is I paid all the initial checks to Mr. Ames himself.

Tendering my congratulations on what I regard as your triumphant vindication from the well-arranged plot to injure you in the estimation of the people,

I am, very respectfully and truly,
[Signed] MOSES DILLON, Cashier.

I will also read to you from the following absolutely conclusive letter from Wm. Strong:

Press Association, Washington D. C., March 5, 1873.—On the evening of the day alluded to Mr. Ames came into the room of a friend upon whom I was calling at the Arlington House, and after a talk to some extent on various matters, he said, with an air of carelessness, he was surprised to see that you had stated before the Poland Committee that he (Ames) still owed you the sum you had originally paid him as subscription to the stock of the Credit Mobilier. "Colfax has published me," said Mr. Ames, "and I have been looking up the matter to see if he is correct. I remember well of his paying me the five hundred dollars, and of his coming to me and afterwards saying he had concluded to back out of the transaction; but my memory is clear, and, in fact, I know that I paid him back his money at the time; and that the matter was then closed up without his taking the stock or my having over to him any dividends." I was much impressed with what Mr. Ames said, and believed, as he stated, that you had never taken the stock or received any of the dividends, and I therefore, as between the public statement made after his conversation with me, in which he maintained you took the stock and received the dividends, and his private statement, that he believed Mr. Ames in his former statement was influenced by some unexplained motive. In the six years I have represented leading papers East and West at the capital, among them the New York *Tribune*, no man's personal integrity I have never heard impeached or called into question, you are one. The recent Credit Mobilier investigation has not shaken my judgment, and I feel that when the public excitement subsides and the facts can be looked at dispassionately the people will continue to trust you as they ever have in the past.

Sincerely yours,
[Signed.] W. SCOTT SMITH.

Mr. Colfax then read from the testimony of Mr. Matthews, on page 494 of the report in regard to the time when he abandoned this stock, and which testimony on this point, he stated, the papers had not printed. It was confirmatory of his own statement. "Mr. Matthews telling him in the winter or early in the spring of 1868 that he thought the Credit Mobilier an institution where the big fish ate up the little ones, and that in a couple of months afterwards Mr. Colfax told him his investment in it had gone up, that there was a prospect of a lawsuit, and as he had never been in one, he had backed out, and did not have any interest in it; and further, that he (Mr. Ames) failed and Colfax's mother expressed great sympathy for Mrs. Ames. Colfax replied that Ames owed him five hundred dollars, but he would never ask him for it until he got able to pay it."

He also read from Ames' testimony of January 22, page 286, that even after Colfax's conversation about never minding the five hundred dollars, which was entirely inconsistent with Ames having previously paid him twelve hundred dollars, which would have been seven hundred dollars more than the amount Colfax had paid on account of the stock.

Mr. Colfax then proceeded as follows: When my bank account was brought before the Committee, and it was shown I had deposited one thousand two hundred dollars in currency on Monday, June 22, 1868, two days after the date of Ames' check, I was required to explain where I obtained it. My counsel, the very next day, laid before the committee a draft for one thousand dollars purchased by me that very 22nd of June with a check out of this one thousand two hundred dollars deposit, and endorsed over to the chairman of the Indiana State Republican Committee, to whom, as the cancelled draft shows, it was paid. My counsel promised to correct this with subsequent testimony. Mr. Matthews, as he has the certificate to substantiate, told them all that very day that he could testify exactly where it all came from. My sister telegraphed to me from Utah. She remembered the Nesbitt letter with the thousand dollar bill of the middle of June. I would not present this testimony behind my accuser's back, he having gone home to Massachusetts. The day he returned, my sister was in Chicago, on her way to the East, and while there wrote me: "You will doubtless remember the generous honorarium he gave me at his house in Stanford in June, 1868, and while there you stated you would like to call on Mrs. Nesbitt, whose husband had recently died. You stated to me on the way that Mr. Nesbitt had been a contributor to the Indiana fund, and that he had sent you unsolicited two or three thousand dollars to help in the campaign. You also stated that Mr. Nesbitt seemed to have no selfish interest in view, that he was deeply interested in the success of the Republican party, and only desired of you that you feel free to come to his house and take a meal with him. I was personally acquainted with Mr. Nesbitt, and knew him to be a man of large wealth and of generous deeds."

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Tendering my congratulations on what I regard as your triumphant vindication from the well-arranged plot to injure you in the estimation of the people,

I am, very respectfully and truly,
[Signed] MOSES DILLON, Cashier.

I will also read to you from the following absolutely conclusive letter from Wm. Strong:

Press Association, Washington D. C., March 5, 1873.—On the evening of the day alluded to Mr. Ames came into the room of a friend upon whom I was calling at the Arlington House, and after a talk to some extent on various matters, he said, with an air of carelessness, he was surprised to see that you had stated before the Poland Committee that he (Ames) still owed you the sum you had originally paid him as subscription to the stock of the Credit Mobilier. "Colfax has published me," said Mr. Ames, "and I have been looking up the matter to see if he is correct. I remember well of his paying me the five hundred dollars, and of his coming to me and afterwards saying he had concluded to back out of the transaction; but my memory is clear, and, in fact, I know that I paid him back his money at the time; and that the matter was then closed up without his taking the stock or my having over to him any dividends." I was much impressed with what Mr. Ames said, and believed, as he stated, that you had never taken the stock or received any of the dividends, and I therefore, as between the public statement made after his conversation with me, in which he maintained you took the stock and received the dividends, and his private statement, that he believed Mr. Ames in his former statement was influenced by some unexplained motive. In the six years I have represented leading papers East and West at the capital, among them the New York *Tribune*, no man's personal integrity I have never heard impeached or called into question, you are one. The recent Credit Mobilier investigation has not shaken my judgment, and I feel that when the public excitement subsides and the facts can be looked at dispassionately the people will continue to trust you as they ever have in the past.

Sincerely yours,
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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

Report of the Commissioner of Education.

HOW FLOWER SEEDS ARE SMUGGLED.

Claims for Extra Compensation by Congressmen.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS TO BE ADDED TO SENATE COMMITTEES.

The Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburgh in the Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, March 11, 1873.

The Massachusetts Senatorship.

Secretary Boutwell's friends are much disappointed over the result of to-day's vote in the Massachusetts Legislature. They expected he would walk over the course without serious opposition. When Secretary Boutwell formed the syndicate in 1871, and again this year, he gave all the patronage to New York and European capitalists, and left the solid men of Boston out in the cold. This fact, it is claimed, accounts for his unexpected weakness in the Massachusetts Legislature at the present time.

The Mission to Berlin.

The friends of Secretary Robeson are working for his appointment to the Berlin mission, made vacant by the resignation of Bancroft.

Extra Compensation to Congressmen.

The First Comptroller of the Treasury has received claims growing out of the extra compensation allowed Congressmen by the recent law. Several claimants never held a seat in Congress, but were merely contestants. They claim that Congress never having made an adverse report, they are entitled to extra compensation the same as though they gained the seats. The Comptroller thinks otherwise, and rejects such claims.

The Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

The case of the Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburgh is expected to be argued in the Supreme Court of the United States next Monday. This case embodies the principle as to the liability of a savings bank to be taxed upon its income or surplus earnings.

Senator Patterson's Case.

Mr. Patterson, ex-Senator from New Hampshire, will probably meet his death in "the house of his friends." His colleague, Senator Cragin, expresses a doubt as to his complete exoneration by the Senate, and is disposed to believe that the Senate will refrain from acting upon his case.

Matrimonially Inclined.

Since the story was started about Vice President Wilson's intention to commit matrimony with a handsome young lady of this vicinity, the gossips have been busy over several, who, though gray, are unmarried, and it is currently reported that one of them is certainly engaged. The report emanated from the doorkeeper of the lobby who asserts that day before yesterday a dashing young belle came to him and asked to be admitted to see the said Senator.

"That is against orders," said the doorkeeper. "Only Senators' wives are allowed that privilege."

"Well," said the lady, blushing, "I don't know how soon I may be one."

From this trivial incident the fair fame of another Senator is coupled with foreclosed matrimonial intentions. I regret to say that Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, is the man.

Report of the Commissioner of Education.

The Commissioner of Education will give in his report for 1872, the expenditures in the several States and territories for the education of each child of legal school age. Delaware and Tennessee are omitted from the list, as they make no exhibit of statistical expenditures. Georgia had no school in operation last year and the amount credited to the State is what was ordered to be appropriated, though not actually expended. These figures are derived from tables prepared in the Bureau of Education. In the way of appropriations for this purpose, Mississippi stands at the head of the list, giving towards the education of each scholar the neat sum of twenty dollars and fifty cents. Nevada, a new State, gives $19 87½. The law which gives the lowest rates are Georgia and North Carolina, the first giving 65 cents and 7 mills and the latter 65 cents and 4 [illegible] age seems to be about $5.

Going to Europe for t[illegible]

In a few weeks, it is understo[illegible] H. Elliott, corps of Engineers [illegible] Engineer Secretary of the Light [illegible] will sail for Europe on a tour o[illegible] chiefly relative to the location and [illegible] of light houses, lights, &c.

Extension of the Postal Free Deli[illegible] ...ters.

The Postmaster General will soon o[illegible] extension of the free delivery system [illegible] towns containing a population of 20,[illegible] be entitled to the free delivery under the [illegible] law of Congress. There are 29,000 [illegible] which will be provided for by this law.

Statistical Science.

It is not known whether the Statistical Congress of 1873 will be held in the United State[illegible] or not, although the Secretary of State will forward to the Organizing Commission, at St. Petersburg, the invitation of the United States, as expressed by resolution of Congress, to have it held in this country. There is a strong effort being made to have it held in Pesth, Hungary. Great good is expected to result from its session in the United States, as the large number of statisticians, scientists, &c., even if some of them are theorists, will tend to promote statistical science in this country.

Smuggling Flower Seeds.

It has been discovered that valuable foreign flower seeds are being smuggled through the principal Custom Houses. The law provides that samples may be imported duty free, but large quantities of seeds are sent through in letter envelopes, and some of these seeds will sell for $20 an ounce in gold. These letters cannot be opened by the Custom House officers, but they can hold them till called for by the owner, when he can be required to open it before the Custom House officials. Orders will issue from the Treasury to have these smugglers attended to.

The Second Auditorship.

J. H. Moore, ex-Congressman, from Illinois, is, it stated, an applicant for the position of Second Auditor, the place now filled by Hon. E. B. French.

Assistant Secretary Richardson's Place.

It is stated that ex-Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina, is an applicant for the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in case Judge Richardson's place becomes vacant.

DIAMOND.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, March 11, 1873.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

The Republican Senatorial caucus this afternoon agreed to add two more members to each of the committees on Appropriations, Public Lands, Postoffices and Privileges and Elections. Each of these committees will have two opposition members, as will also each of the committees on Judiciary, Navy and Military Affairs. Several of the committees may have three opposition members. The Committee on Foreign Relations will have one opposition member. The Republicans leave to the opposition the filling of vacancies.

Weather Probabilities.

For Wednesday in the New England and Middle States rising barometer, westerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather; for the Ohio Valley and upper lakes diminishing winds and generally clear weather.

POLITICAL.

The Missouri Senatorial Bribery Case.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—The *Republican* has a special from Jefferson City, which says: It is understood here that a memorial was drawn up at the Planters House, St. Louis, on Sunday, by several leading Democrats in and out of the Legislature, and forwarded to the Committee on Privileges and Elections at Washington, which contains some new testimony in the alleged Bogy bribery matter. The purport of this testimony is said to be that during the last Senatorial Democratic caucus, and after Gen. Phelps had been dropped, Col. McAfee, the law partner of Phelps, determined to urge the Phelps man to vote for Blair, and with this view called some of Phelps' friends out of the caucus and told them Phelps desired his friends to vote for Blair, as Phelps had been beaten by the money of Bogy. A leading member who was working for Bogy came out of the caucus room at this time, and stated to the members in the rotunda, and who were Phelps' men, that Bogy would give ten thousand dollars to be elected. Major Melten and General Joe Shelby, who were in the rotunda at the time, are said to have heard and commented upon this offer. It is further stated that Mr. Hutchins, a member from St. Louis, who is evidently referred to in this dispatch as the leading member who was working for Bogy, had a short talk with another member, and that that member, and one or two others who had avowed their intention to vote for Blair, went into caucus and voted for Bogy. These statements, it is said, will be sworn to, and the names of the witnesses will be sent on with the memorial.

The Constitutional Convention.

Consideration of the Report of the Committee on Legislation.

Resolutions Concerning a General Rail Road Law—Instruction of Vagrant Children—The Election on the Constitution—Mining Companies—Fail Road Inspectors—Gambling Saloons, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1873.

General Railroad Law.

Mr. Broomall offered a resolution that the Legislature shall enact a general railroad law, by virtue of which any individual, company, or corporation organized for the purpose shall have power to construct a railroad between any two points in the State, he or they paying all damages thereby caused to individual owners or to the public where streets or roads are occupied. No ground shall be taken for the purpose of constructing or operating a railroad unless the same be necessary, and the question of necessity shall be determined by proper tribunals under general law.

Instruction of Vagrant Children.

By Mr. Wherry: That it is the duty of the State to provide effective measures for the moral, mental and industrial training of truant, incorrigible, neglected, vagrant and orphan children, and children and youth in jail, almshouses and dependent families, who are wholly or in part the wards of the State, whereby no child in this State shall be permitted to grow up in ignorance, idleness and vice.

Mining Companies.

By Mr. Finney, that no incorporated company, organized for mining purposes, or possessed of mining privileges, shall own, hold or possess the soil or surface rights of more than one thousand acres of land at any one time, exclusive of lands held for rights of way, for railroad purposes, by due appropriation of law.

The Election on the Constitution.

By J. Price Wetherill, that in proceeding to the election for the adoption or rejection of the amendments proposed by this Convention, when the canvassers shall not agree in registering a name, such name shall be placed on a disputed list, and the right to vote be decided by the election officers on the day of election.

Railroad Inspectors.

By Mr. Samuel A. Purviance, that the Committee on Railroads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting an amendment providing for an election by the people every three years of a Board of Railroad Inspectors, composed of five persons, whose duty it shall be to examine and report upon any insufficient construction of railroads within the State, which in their judgment, might imperil life or property, and to provide a remedy therefor, to be enforced after due notice to the companies, on pain of forfeiture of charter.

Gambling Saloons.

By Mr. Baker, that the Committee on Legislation be instructed to inquire into and report to this Convention a clause in the Constitution making the owner of the property in which a gambling saloon is held, or in which games of chance are allowed to be played, directly responsible to any person or persons who may lose any money or sums of money in any game of chance, or in any gambling operation whatever, for the amount so lost, the same to be recovered, together with the costs of prosecution, by due process of law, and the same to constitute a first lien on the property in which such loss was incurred.

That the owner of the real estate in which such saloon for the sale of intoxicating liquor shall be kept shall be personally responsible to any damages or injury that may be inflicted by any person while under the influence of intoxicating liquors procured in the said saloon, whether the damage be personal or otherwise, or be the cause of withholding from any family the necessaries and comforts of life which could have been procured with the money spent for liquor. And the Committee on Legislation is hereby instructed to present a clause of the Constitution carrying this provision into effect.

Report of Committee on Legislation.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Legislation.

The first section, prescribing the oath to be taken by a member before assuming his seat in its Legislature, was first under consideration.

Mr. Hall offered an amendment, as follows:

"That the members of both Houses whose terms expire at the next succeeding election, within twenty days after the *sine die* adjournment, take and subscribe to an oath that they have obeyed the Constitution and not officially spoken upon matters in which they were personally interested, nor done any act which would make them guilty of bribery under the Constitution; that they have acted in no case corruptly to serve private parties, but always with due regard for the interests of the Com- [illegible] executive session, and after-

REIGN.

SPAIN.

[illegible] from Cuba.

[illegible] 11.—The Assembly has ap- [illegible] endment to the bill for the [illegible] Constituent Cortes, author- [illegible] ment to fix the date of the [illegible] from Cuba.

[illegible]orable Reaction

[illegible] 11.—A reaction favorable to [illegible] the country is beginning to [illegible]re and in the provinces. The [illegible]laga have resolved to re- [illegible] troops in Barcelona are join- [illegible] corps.

PORTUGAL.

[illegible]nize a Republican Party.

[illegible] 11.—The Portuguese journals [illegible] the history of that country [illegible]been made to organize a Re- [illegible]are now making. They con- [illegible]lay in recognizing the Span- [illegible]er speedy recognition of Na- [illegible]al in 1851.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish University Bill Rejected.

LONDON, March 12—3 A. M.—The House of Commons to-night, after protracted debate, rejected Gladstone's Irish University bill. The result of the division was announced as follows: for the bill 284, against it 287, majority against the bill, 3. The announcement of the vote caused great excitement.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—River twelve feet six inches; rising. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville. Departed—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling.

CAIRO, March 11.—Arrived—John F. Tolle, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Charles Bodman, Cincinnati, 2; Desmel, Red river, 3; H. C. Yaeger, St. Louis, 3; Dexter, St. Louis, 3; City of Chester, St. Louis, 3. Departed—Rover, Pittsburgh, 1 P. M.; Thos. Boyd, New Orleans, 3; North western, St. Louis, 3; Desmel, St. Louis, 3; Jno. F. Tolle, St. Louis, 3; Indiana, New Orleans, 3; Ike Hammitt, St. Louis; Atlantic, St. Louis, 4. River fallen two feet. Light rain this afternoon; clear at dark.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 11.—There was a storm of rain, hail, wind and thunder last night; cloudy til evening, now clear and cool; wind from the northwest. River fallen 8 inches. Down—Potomac, 10:30 P. M.; C. B. Church, 5 A. M.; Jas. Parker, 8 P. M.; Mary Ament, 5; Tarascon, 5; Rose Hite, 6. Up—Victory and barges, 11 P. M.; Silver Thorn, 8 A. M.; Emperor, 8; Fayette, 9; Arlington, 2 P. M.; Ajax, 4; Idlewild, 7. Business good.

MEMPHIS, March 11.—Clear and warm. River falling rapidly. Arrived—Lawrence and Andy Baum, Cincinnati; City of Augusta, White River. Departed—City of Alton, New Orleans; City of Hesea, Vicksburg; Pink Varble and Bardanelle, Little Rock; Alice Brown, Louisville; St. John, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—Arrived—Iron Sides, Cairo, 8; Mountain, New Orleans. Departed—Elliott, Memphis. Kountz and Richmond, New Orleans; St. Josephs, Peoria; Marble City, Vicksburg; Rising Sun, Louisville. Clear and much colder since the rain of yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, March 11.—River stationary; 6 feet in canal; 4 feet in chute. Clear, cool and windy; mercury ranged 48 to 56. Arrived—Thos. Sherlock, New Orleans. Departed—Charmer and Thos. Sherlock, Cincinnati.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—No arrivals. Departed—Minnesota and S. S. Turner, Cincinnati; Bismarck and Jos. Howard, St. Louis. Showery.

VICKSBURG, March 11.—Down—Bell Lee, Glencoe, Joe Kennie, Mollie Ebert and Natchez. Up—Nick Longworth and Forsythe. Clear and warm. River rising.

NASHVILLE, March 11.—River rising; six feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cloudy. Arrived—Ella Hughes, upper Cumberland.

LITTLE ROCK, March 11.—Cloudy and warm. River falling. Arrived—John Howard New Orleans; Ft. Gibson, above; Utah, St. Louis.

Four Railroad Tracks Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania railroad directors, to-day, a report was read which says that with the acceptance by the stockholders of the act passed by the Legislature authorizing the doubling of the capital stock, the company will be placed in possession of means for the laying of two additional tracks between this city and Pittsburgh, so that it will have in operation four tracks to be used for through and two for local traffic.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 11.—The steamships City of Montreal and Samnalian have arrived out.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 11.—The steamship Donna, from New York, has arrived.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1873.

SENATE.

The Clayton Charge.

Mr. CLAYTON asked that his case be taken up after Caldwell's was disposed of.

Mr. WRIGHT, of the Special Committee of last session, introduced a resolution that the charges against the official conduct of Powell Clayton are not sustained, and asked that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Another Public Park.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, introduced a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to consider and report as to the expediency of setting apart a portion of the Island of Mackinaw for a public park.

Some opposition was made to the resolution, but it was finally passed—37 to 13.

Emigrants on Ship-board.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to furnish to the Senate, at the next session, information as to how many superficial feet of clear space is accorded to each steerage emigrant on ship-board, and to have the atmosphere of such portions of the ship to which they are assigned chemically analysed by proper and reliable experts, and to ascertain and report upon the general treatment accorded to emigrants, and suggest such modifications in the existing laws as will secure the better comfort and treatment of such emigrants.

Senator Caldwell's Case.

The Senate resumed consideration of the case of Senator Caldwell.

His statement was read. He puts his defence upon these grounds: First—The election of a Senator, like the enactment of a law, is the act of the State in its sovereign capacity, and the motives of members voting cannot be inquired into for the purpose of invalidating it. Second—In judging of its qualifications, the Senate cannot add to those prescribed by the Constitution. In judging of privileges the legal requirements cannot be amplified, and, in judging of elections, the only questions to be considered, are, was it the Legislature of the State that made the election? Was it held at the time and place and in the manner prescribed by the act of Congress, and did any certified person receive a majority? In this case these questions are all answered in the affirmative. Third—Not a dollar is traced from Caldwell, or by his authority, or from any body else, to any members of the Legislature as consideration for his vote.

Mr. CALDWELL concludes as follows:

I beg, therefore, that the Senators will stop to consider well before committing themselves to a precedent which will result in a great wrong to me, and may in the future work great injury to others. I fully appreciate the dignity of a Senator of the United States, and I am proud to say that not even the satanic majesty of my enemies has been able to fasten the shadow of suspicion as to my official conduct, nor have they, after two exhaustive investigations, been able to connect me with one dollar corruptly used to influence any member of the Legislature. They have been forced to rely upon their own false statements as to my admissions, which I here before this body and upon my conscience pronounce wickedly and maliciously false, and I here most solemnly declare that I never did, directly or indirectly, pay, or cause to be paid, one dollar, or any other thing of value, or any consideration whatever, for any man's vote for the Senate. Am I then to be the victim of a wicked conspiracy? Are these bold, bad men, whose very names are synonymous of crime and corruption in my own State, to succeed by force of their own false statements in bringing disgrace and ruin upon me, and that, too, because I chose to cross their political paths and declined to submit to their unrighteous demands? Whenever my enemies could, by misrepresentation, prejudice me in the estimation of newspaper men they have turned upon me the wrath of an all powerful press. I beg the Senators to reflect, that it is not alone to retain a seat in this body that I have for the past eighteen months been resisting the wicked designs of these men, but rather to defeat them in their base and infamous attempt to attach disgrace and dishonor to my name.

Mr. CARPENTER said that it was with surprise and grief he listened to the argument of the Senator from Indiana (Morton) yesterday. He had never before seen the Senator, in the warmth of a political debate, rising above and using his right hand to support his own views and bringing it down on the Senator from Kansas with all the earnestness that he would attack a political opponent. When you come to the mere fact of money having been drawn out of the bank at Lawrence, and paid to a party on the same day, you have proved that that money was paid to bribe legislators, and that no money might have been expended for railroad or other legitimate purposes. The Senate ought to confine themselves to the judicial rules of testimony. The testimony against Caldwell was such as would be submitted by a court to a jury. As to Caldwell's guilt, he should vote against the expulsion of the Senator, and asked the Senators before they cast their votes to disgrace him, to read and study the evidence in testimony. He would ask for Caldwell what he would ask for any man charged with crime. He would ask the court to discharge its duty, no matter what might be said by mobs outside.

Without proceeding further in the debate, the

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Virginia City, Nev., has the epizootics.

—The last rail has been laid on the Texas Central Railroad.

—The marble cutters of the burnt district of Boston are on a strike.

—The New York Times again urges the commutation of Foster's sentence.

—A court-martial at Versailles has sentenced Farodes, a Communist, to be executed.

—The King of Italy has appointed Amadeus Lieutenant General in the Italian army.

—The case of Rosenzweig, the New York abortionist, will be tried the first week.

—The corporation of Dublin has adopted resolutions condemning the Irish University bill.

—Five thousand dollars' worth of jewelry were stolen from S. F. Lanter at the Matteson House in Chicago, last Sunday night.

—General Porfiero Diaz has been elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Mexico. He becomes President of the Republic in case a vacancy occurs.

—It is stated that Secretary Robeson will succeed Bancroft as Minister to Berlin, and that Edward F. Beale, of Chester, Pa., will be Robeson's successor.

—Treasurer Winant, of Staten Island, is said to have defaulted to the extent of thirty-six thousand dollars. The Supervisors are to use him for the amount.

BOSTON.

The Senatorial Election—Boutwell Elected in the House of Representatives on the Second Ballot.

BOSTON, March 11.—In the Senate this afternoon the first ballot for United States Senator resulted: 10 votes for Boutwell, 11 for Dawes, 9 for Loring, and 4 for Hoar, the rest scattering, 28 of 40 votes being given.

In the House Boutwell had 116 votes, Dawes 83, Loring 16, Hoar 7, Whiting 9, and Banks 9, the rest scattering, 287 votes being given.

In the second ballot in the House Boutwell received 124 votes to 92 for Dawes, and 22 for all others.

The Senate balloted four times without a result, Dawes leading on each ballot.

There were four ballots in the State Senate this afternoon for Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Wilson in the United State Senate, and in consequence of the great pressure brought to bear on the members there was no choice on the part of that body. On the second ballot Dawes had 15 votes, Boutwell 10, Loring 8, and 5 scattering; total 38.

On the third and fourth ballots Dawes had 12, Boutwell 9, Loring 9, and 8 scattering. At this point the voting was suspended.

In the House the second ballot resulted in the choice of Boutwell, who received 124 votes of 238 given Dawes, getting 92, Loring 10, Whiting 6, and the rest scattering.

The result was a surprise to the supporters of Dawes, and to-night a number of them had a caucus and resolved to stick by their candidate. It was also announced that Whiting would probably withdraw in the convention to-morrow in favor of Dawes, but even the full vote of Whiting will not help Dawes, and it is generally conceded here this evening that Boutwell will be elected on the first ballot of the two branches of the Legislature in convention at noon to-morrow.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Four Millions and a Half in the General Appropriation Bill.

THE PAY OF MEMBERS TO BE INCREASED TO FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS PER SESSION.

The New Charter and Consolidation with Allegheny.

IMPORTANT VETO MESSAGE FROM GOVERNOR HARTRANFT.

His Views of the Powers and Restrictions of Banks.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND LUZERNE CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, March 11, 1873.

Increase of Members' Pay.

The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Mitchell, of Tioga, last evening reported the general appropriation bill for 1873-74. The bill is not yet printed, but I understand the appropriations are very large, reaching four and a half millions, without the half million which it is generally conceded will be granted to the centennial enterprise. *The pay of members is increased to fifteen hundred dollars*, and in addition five hundred dollars is voted to forty or fifty members engaged in special committee service. The increase in the pay of members, is certainly a very questionable piece of legislation, but it is likely to go through, as the parties directly in interest have the rowers, we should protect in the obtaining of money at a reasonable and lawful rate. High rates of interest operate as a restraint upon the material development of a people—a tax thereon—prejudicial to public welfare, when possible to be avoided.

"I referred to the fact that precedents had been referred to in support of these bills. I am mindful of their authority in *construing* law, but not in the making of it. We are told that bad precedents never make good laws, which I think covers the precedent cited. If the precedent is to be observed, I prefer to observe one ignored in most of these bills, established one hundred and fifty years ago, this month, in this Commonwealth, whereby the rate of interest thereon was fixed at six per cent. This precedent, I hope, will be have never refused to have removed from their statute book. It is binding upon her citizens, and I know of no good reason why her corporations should be exempt therefrom.

"I am opposed to the principle of the bill

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1873.

THE Public Debt has been reduced over five millions of dollars during the month of February.

THE Allingham murder trial has resulted in the conviction of Briceland in the first degree. All the evidence,—circumstantial and direct,— pointed to the one result.

THE bill appropriating $200,000 for public buildings in Pittsburgh passed yesterday just ten minutes before Congress adjourned, and was the last signed by the President in his first term of office.

MINISTER BANCROFT gave a dinner Tuesday, at the American Legation, in Berlin, in honor of the second inauguration of President Grant. Bismark, who, it will be remembered, telegraphed the President a congratulatory message on the occasion of his first inauguration, proposed the toast to his health on this occasion.

THE proposition reported to the Constitutional Convention, by the Committee on Executive Department, to make the term of the Governor four years, he to be ineligible to re-election as his own immediate successor, will meet with very general approval. The ineligibility clause is operative in several States, and is uniformly popular.

THE close of the war with the Modoc Indians will gratify all right-minded persons. There are reasons for believing that these Indians were more sinned against than sinning. At all events their courage and skill have commanded very general respect, and it is felt to be very proper that they should have a home guaranteed them, in some friendly part of the country.

A MAN named Sontag has made proposals to our Government looking to the transportation of 32,000 Sclavonians, now subjects of Austria, to this country. He says they are strong and beautiful, live to the age of seventy-five or eighty years, work fourteen hours a day, and are anxious to become American citizens. He offers to bring them here if the expenses are paid.

PRESIDENT GRANT will make no changes in the Cabinet,—Washington despatches assert,—unless Secretary Boutwell should resign. Nor is it thought necessary to renominate those now acting,—their terms being considered continuous, unless they should resign. This view prevailing, there will be but little jar or friction in getting the new administration into good working condition.

THE frauds of the Bank of England are now reported at from two to three million dollars. A man named Noyes is imprisoned at Newgate, charged with being a clerk or accessory of the guilty parties. It is hoped that he may be induced to give information that will lead to the arrest of the others. The parties using the bonds represented themselves as about to introduce palace cars on English railways.

THE Convention being held in New York for the purpose of having the name of the Deity incorporated in the Constitution, seems to be principally under the control of Pittsburghers. Thus far, the movement has not made very remarkable progress, the prevailing idea being that this is a work of supererogation. If a real regard for and worship of the Deity were generally disseminated among the people, it would be better.

THE Philadelphia *Press* is authority for the statement that "a large minority of Republicans" voted for the report in favor of endorsed ballots, in the Constitutional Convention. This bears out our statement made on the basis of private information respecting the vote. The attempt, therefore, to make party capital out of what was clearly a non-partisan vote, is a wretched failure. It will hardly do for any journal to commence to read persons out of the Republican party on such a flimsy pretext as this.

A NOTICEABLE feature in taking of the vote of censure on Ames and Brooks was the course pursued by Elliott and Rainey, colored members. Both voted against censuring Brooks, and were warmly thanked by the censured member. While we have no clue to their reasons for this, the fact that their vote was cast in behalf of a person of an opposite political faith strongly argued in favor of its sincerity. There was quite a sensation when Brooks walked to these gentlemen, and warmly thanked them for their vote.

WE mentioned a few days since that the bill, increasing the salaries of the members of Congress would probably be snaked through during the closing hours of the session of Congress, and the event has justified our suspicion. A Committee of Conference agree to report, increasing the salary of the President to $50,000, and that of members of Congress to $7,500. The House at once adopted the Conference report, and the Senate could not be expected to do otherwise. Thus Butler has finally carried his point.

THE negotiations with the Modocs seem to vary with each succeeding day. The Indians apparently lack confidence in the Commissioners sent to them, and are thought to be anxious to get hold of Meacham and Applegate, in order to shoot them. They profess a willingness to close the war, provided they are given a permanent and peaceful home on some reservation, but they are entirely unwilling to be driven about as heretofore. All they ask is professedly conceded—yet no final terms seem to be made. There is evidently something wrong on one side or the other.

THE fisheries bill has been finally acted on by Congress, and goes to the President for his signature. The Utah bill, which provides for the supremacy of the United States Courts over the local Courts, bids fair to become a law during the present session. This will complete the special legislation asked for by the President, and if the appropriation bills can be disposed of, Congress will have completed its work quite satisfactorily. The various investigating committees promise to get through with their work, so when Congress meets in regular session in December next, it will have a clear record, and new work.

ONE of the most fiercely contested railroad wars known to that State for many years, is in progress in the New Jersey Legislature. So nearly are the parties balanced, that no one can predict the ultimate result of the issue. The Pennsylvania Railroad, very naturally, does not desire competing lines across New Jersey, and hence makes a fight on the Air Line Road, now partially built. By some means the road seems to have taken hold of popular sympathy, and while the Legislature evidently would prefer to respect the wishes of the great corporation, the House has been absolutely driven by the people into the enactment of a law in the interests of the Air Line. The Senate is more staunchly made up, and the war is now in progress in that body.—the result, as we have said, no one will venture to predict.

GOVERNOR DIX, of New York, has deferred the execution of Foster, the car hook murderer, for a few days, pending a more thorough investigation of his case. It is stated that Hamilton Fish, Dr. Tyng, Governor Dix's son-in-law and daughter-in-law, and even the wife of the murdered man, have united in urging the commutation of his punishment. As an expression of sympathy, we have no objection to all this, but in the absence of any clearly defined reason for it, we hope he will not be given the commutation asked for. The murder was totally unprovoked, and was brutal and vengeful. If he is allowed to escape the full penalty of his crime, there is little use in pretending to hang for murder; and New York needs the example of a few executions.

THE McEnery faction at New Orleans have resorted to violence and bloodshed as a means of gaining supremacy in the State government,—a most foolish measure, as they were speedily suppressed by the United States troops, and will now be held under rigid control. However considerable their courage, their judgment is very defective. Their proceedings involve the crime of murder,—as they could not fail to know that bloodshed and death must be the sequel to their fool-hardy enterprise. Had they thought for a moment, they might have realized that President Grant is in the habit of making good his promises, and having the military power of the nation at command, there could be no doubt as to the result of the contest. There was a strong disposition among the better adherents of the two factions to compromise the existing difficulties, and had peace been preserved a short time longer, this might have been brought about. Now, of course, nothing remains to be done but to effectually squelch the McEnery faction; and we greatly mistake if this is not speedily done.

WE HAVE received, from one of the members of the Constitutional Convention, a letter, calling our attention to the witnessing clause of the voting rule. Its object, as explained by him is, merely to require a witness where the voter cannot write his own name, and the object is, of course, to secure the identification of the ballot. This explanation disarms our criticism, so far as the fact is concerned, although we are free to say that we regard the verbiage of the rule as rather crude and unfortunate. Our view is that every requirement of a Constitution shall be clothed in language that is free from all ambiguity, so that it shall be susceptible of but one interpretation. In the instance under examination, the words are, "Each elector shall write his name upon his ballot, or cause it to be written thereon and attested." The question that may arise is, whether this term "attested" shall apply to both cases or not. It may very readily be seen that quite an argument can be framed on either hypothesis. We suggest that the language of this rule be entirely freed from ambiguity.

DURING the canvass, last fall, the GAZETTE called attention to the fact that under the amendment to the Constitution whereby the State Treasurer is made elective, the present Treasurer would hold over. The amendment submitted to the people was, no doubt, artfully drawn with the view of this very result—in fact we know this to be the case. When the GAZETTE gave timely notice of the danger, eastern journals professed to regard it as a mere conjecture, of little importance, while in a few instances we were denounced as projecting unnecessary suspicions. But now these far-sighted journals are thoroughly awake, and are wofully surprised that such a thimble-rigging game has been practiced. The Legislature is implored to remedy the evil, by providing an immediate election, and doubts are expressed of its power to legalize the holding over. This is all moonshine. The time was when arrangements could have been made to avert the holding over—but that time has passed. The whole business is set up and will go through. Our condolence is tendered the Philadelphia *Press* and other journals, but they will do wisely to wake up a trifle sooner the next time.

THE effect of the Local Option bill, as passed by the House, is not to consolidate the election in this county, but the cities and townships will vote separately, and the effect of their votes will be to give license to either portion of the county that may vote for it. The following, from the act passed, shows the true bearing of the law:

"When such municipal elections in any such city, borough or boroughs do not occur on or before the third Friday of March, then in any such the election upon the question of license shall be held on said third Friday of March and not later. The votes for or against license in any such borough or boroughs shall be given for and counted with the votes for and against license polled in the township of the county in which said borough or boroughs may be located, the same as if cast on the same day as the township election, and the votes for and against license in any city shall be counted and certified to by the Courts or Board of License Commissioners, as the case may be, separate from the votes of the boroughs and townships in any county wherein said city be located, and if a majority of such votes in such city be against license then no license shall be granted for such city, and if a majority is for license, then license may be granted for said city."

THE intelligence from Spain grows increasingly gloomy for the Republic. The Carlist forces are represented as gaining substantial successes, while the forces of the Government are very uncertain in their loyalty. A rumor was current, a few days since that Serrano had been proclaimed dictator, but this is probably premature. It will be an occasion for sincere regret if the Republic goes down. It has at its head some of the best element in Europe, and promises to be a model in its way. Its failure will furnish proof that the Spanish people are not yet prepared for a Republic, and that they must endure a long term of monarchical rule, before they will be ready for constitutional freedom. We shall deeply regret the establishment of monarchical rule there, as there was so much promise in the new Republic, that we hoped it would remain as an example. True, the peculiarities of the Spanish people were against the idea of a successful Republic,—but no one can tell, of late years, how rapidly people may be growing in their love of liberty. Still, the very fact that such a form of Government had a short existence there is in proof that it may be again established, and may yet lead to one more perfect and enduring.

THE bold position taken by Bishop Gilmour, of the Roman Catholic diocese, of Cleveland, asserting the supremacy of the Church over the State, while perfectly in accord with the pretensions of the same school in Europe, will not answer for this country. Abstractly speaking, a man's religious convictions should be his highest and best, but these should have reference, not to a particular church organization, but to the religious duties and feelings required of us by the Bible. The fallacy of the Bishop's agument is the pretension that the claims of the Catholic Church in this country can override those of the Government. This cannot be. Our Government theory is, that there is no union between Church and State—that the State has its particular line of duties, and the Churches theirs. It claims that there is no necessary conflict between the two. But Bishop Gilmour makes an issue, on the school question. This is arrogant. Our school system is not intended to be in the interest of any denomination whatever, and Catholic children enter them with precisely the same advantages as Protestants. Why, then, set up a claim for Catholic schools, to be sustained by public funds? Does mere educational contact with Protestant children endanger the permanency of Catholic children in their Church faith? We think not. If so, they are endangered anyhow.

THE Fisheries bill, passed by Congress at the urgent solicitation of the President, has a greater immediate value to American fishermen than we imagined. The Gloucester, Mass., *Advertiser*, says of it: "It opens to our fishermen the inshore fisheries of the Dominion in the waters of Canada and Prince Edward Island, having a separate provision for Newfoundland, whenever the arrangement can be effected. The adoption of the treaty relieves our people from the harsh treatment and espionage employed against them by the Dominion government, and that government will also be relieved from employing renegade blockade runners to harrass honest fishermen, and must feel a degree of pride at renouncing a business which in the opinion of the civilized world was little short of piracy. Whatever the effect may be upon the fisheries of the United States, the provincials are sure of beneficial results. They will now enjoy the trade derived from partially fitting out some six or eight hundred American vessels, and will probably send us fish and mackerel that will save them yearly $150,000 in duties. Their vessels will freight home a large proportion of the American catch, and the fishing business will be stimulated by this free market all along their coast. The great object gained by us, is not so much the advantage of their shore fisheries as the relief from annoyance caused by an entire misinterpretation of the treaty of 1818."

THE report of the Senate Mobilier Committee may be set down as a clear and cogent presentation of the facts in the case, as developed by the evidence. The case of each Senator implicated is fully detailed. Logan and Wilson are exonerated of blame. Harlan, while relieved of all blame, so far as being influenced in his action as a Senator, is severely criticised for permitting Durant to bestow $10,000 upon him, and for using the money for election purposes. Patterson is found to be unqualifiedly guilty, and his expulsion is recommended. In traversing the facts in Patterson's case, the committee pursue a line of reasoning identical with that presented by us in yesterday's GAZETTE. His guilt, according to the committee, consists in the fact that, however innocent he may have been in receiving the Credit Mobilier stock, he retained it after he became aware of its real character. They claim, it is true, that the object of Ames in bestowing the stock upon him was to influence him favorably toward any legislation that might be needed by the Credit Mobilier, but they do not instance any case in which his vote or influence was exerted in behalf of that corporation. They recommend his expulsion,—not because he was bribed simply, but because he held this Credit Mobilier stock; and this, for the reason that it represented a swindling institution. This reasoning of the committee is clear and cogent. The case is a plain one, and the report is unanimously signed. Patterson, we judge, will be expelled, as this is unanimously recommended by the committee. This is right and proper. Yet can any one see the slightest difference between his case and that of several members of the House, who get off scot free? They received the stock, paid little or nothing on it, received dividends, and all this after they were made fully aware of the real character of the institution. Patterson, and the several House members who answer to the charge, deserve expulsion. The Senator will probably receive his deserts, —the members will wait till the people can get a chance at them.

WE HAVE been aware, for some time, that the motive of the *Post*, in supporting the Local Option bill, was neither high nor pure, but were willing that it should go ahead, and aid a right cause, even when its motives were entirely partisan. It now avows its real aim, however, but in doing so, it can hardly fail to forfeit the confidence and respect both of temperance and liquor men. Its theory has been, that the adoption of Local Option would place the Republican party in a position of antagonism to the liquor interests, and this done, their money and influence could be commanded against it. In its yesterday's issue, it says: "We hope the Liquor League will not overlook the fact that it was a Republican, Mr. Ramsey, who objected to, and a Republican House that refused them one year in which to close up their business. Let them remember, too, that the law was enacted by Republicans —those whom they helped to send to Harrisburg." We hope the Liquor League will remember that the *Post*, the representative paper of the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania, has constantly urged the passage of the Local Option bill. We say this, not that we desire to draw upon our contemporary any ill-feeling, but simply as a fact. Further, the Local Option measure was not understood to receive partisan support in the House. There were Democrats who voted for it, and Republicans who voted against it. We sustain it, because we believe it to be right, and without reference to partisanship at all. We most earnestly hope that the *Post* will develop enough of honor to take the same position. But it is contemptible beyond expression for a journal to advocate a measure for time, and then suddenly say to those on the other side,—"it is not we that hurt you; but the injury came from those Republicans to whom you gave your support." Of course, all this is equivalent to saying, that inasmuch as some liquor dealers are Republicans, the *Post* helps to have the Local Option bill passed; but that if they were only Democrats, it would take the opposite side. We are not all solicitous as to the effect of such transparent trickery, as liquor dealers are not all Republicans, and those that are have common sense; but we detest such contemptibly small partisanship.

CLOSE OF THE TERM.

With Monday, President Grant's first administrative term practically closed. Technically it ended at twelve o'clock Tuesday—but usually executive business has been closed on the day preceding inauguration day. President Johnson formed an exception to this, as he did to most other rules, and continued to sign bills, and transact business up to the last hour of his official term. Tuesday President Grant commenced what will practically be a new administration. That it will be radically different, in many respects from the one just closed, we have several suggestive hints. He entered upon the Presidential office under peculiar circumstances, and many of these served to give cast and character to his entire term. He was unused to public life,—had lived a struggling life, contending with poverty, and laboring in a subordinate capacity, at times. At the outbreak of the war, he sought service at the hands of his State Governor, evidently with very modest opinions as to his merits. Steadily he worked his way up, paying no attention to politics, and giving place to no outside theories, but concentrating his energies on the work of defeating the enemy. He came out of the war with a very fine military reputation; with the grade of General of the Army created for his acceptance and honor, and at the earliest opportunity after the close of the war was elected President of the United States.

We all remember how he was regarded, at the time of his induction into office. He had generally refused to talk politics, and was regarded as rather stupid and ill-informed on all other topics than horses and war. His first attempt to form his Cabinet involved an unfortunate blunder, but even this indicated a desire on his part to keep clear of professional politicians. His crudities, however, were speedily cured, and soon he began to look after the affairs of the nation in a systematic, decided manner. At all times, in minor as well as more important affairs, he has been candid, honest-outspoken, easily approached and apparently thoroughly sincere in his attempts to improve the condition of the Government, and to increase the prosperity of the Nation. We have repeatedly referred to the more prominent achievements of the past four years. They include the pacification of the country, the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution conferring the elective franchise on colored people, the settlement of the Alabama difficulty and the San Juan boundary dispute, the development of a peaceful and humane policy toward the Indian, and of the Civil Service Reform in the appointing policy of the Government.

The solid, straight-forward character of his administration is the quality which has recommended it to the people. There have been no experiments that tended to unsettle the business of the country, or to excite or mystify the people. He had apparently matured, quite carefully, the leading features of his policy, and to these he has adhered through good and evil report. This is especially seen in the financial policy of the Administration. In the midst of the clamor of friends and foes, in behalf of specie payments, against the rapid reduction of the debt, or in regard to various forms of financial vagary, he has gone steadily on, paying the debt as rapidly as possible, and giving no heed to the demands of visionary theorists. So in his dealing with the South. There has never been a time since he entered the Presidential office when there need to have been any doubt as to his feeling and desire regarding the South. He it was that gave generous terms to Lee; and in all his dealings with the Southern people, he has been sincerely desirous of promoting their welfare. The bad effects of carpet-bagging, over which he had no control, and of a foolish indisposition on the part of some leading Southerners to trust him, joined with ku-kluxism, prevented the South from benefiting by his kindly disposition. But he has effectually rooted out the ku-klux, and carpet-bagism is on the decline, and we are entirely confident that great benefits will be conferred on the South during the next four years.

It is also worthy of notice that in several respects the character of the President seems to have changed during the past four years, or at least the popular appreciation of it. He was thought to be careless and ill-informed in regard to administrative matters, to be a military disciplinarian, careless of the people or their views. It was gravely argued against him, four years ago, that he would govern the country through a military ring, and that the people would never get near him. The development of his tastes and character gave some plausibility to these arguments; but time has totally dissipated them. Never was a President more ready to know the views of the public, nor more easily accessible to them. He has intermingled so freely with the people that this has been a subject of complaint. He has shown a clear, strong intelligence in dealing with public questions, making a thorough study of each subject that comes up. He has developed more practicality in dealing with difficult and delicate subjects than any President, except Lincoln, we have had for many years. And above all, he has *been President*, not a figurehead merely, to be managed by designing politicians. It has come to be understood, that his Cabinet officers follow out his instructions, but do not develop policies of their own, more or less at variance with his; also, that he has certain views about appointments and the like, and that it does not pay Congressmen or Senators, or any one else, for that matter, to attempt to control him. Yet through all, the impression has grown that his chief aim in all things is to promote the well being of the country.

In entering upon a new term of office, the President will feel himself quite free to develop such a policy as his experience may show to be best for the general good. The people have endorsed him by a very flattering vote, and he will have no entanglements to prevent his realizing the expectations he knows will be indulged. Taking the past four years' experience and the character of the man as the basis for judgment, and we are convinced that his next administration will be one of exceptional merit.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Your Philadelphia correspondent mentions, with something very like exultation, that, the "older or more prominent and experienced members of the Constitutional Convention have thus far taken not much part in the debates."

That body has been in session nearly three months. If there are in it men of large natural endowment, of great acquirements along the line of constitutional and statutory law, and of varied and ample experience in public affairs, is it not full time they came to the front?

Something more than a suspicion prevails in intelligent circles throughout the commonwealth, that talent, learning, courage and fidelity have been pretty effectually banished from the public service within our borders. If the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention shall not soon develope the fact that there are men of high capacities among its members, that suspicion will be greatly strengthened.

Your position, that the Convention shall ultimately be judged by its product, is sound. But, meanwhile, a running judgment, subject to revision, cannot be avoided. P.

THE BETHLEHEM MURDER.

Some New Testimony Brought Forward.

Some new testimony has been brought forward in connection with the recent murder of Mr. Snyder, at Bethlehem, Pa. The Coroner reassembled the jury on Tuesday, the 25th ult., when the toll tender at the covered bridge offered the following evidence:

He swore that on the Friday night that Mr. Snyder was killed, while extinguishing the lights on the bridge, he found him lying insensible on the elevated walk which runs parallel with the roadway. He shook him till he was aroused, and then told him to get up or he would freeze. To this Mr. Snyder replied: "I can't; I am stabbed." He finally raised him to his feet. Mr. Snyder tried to show the toll-keeper his wounds, but that person could not see any. Mr. Snyder then said he thought he would go home, and started in that direction, while the toll-keeper went the opposite way to extinguish the light at the other end of the bridge. When he returned Mr. Snyder was gone, and he did not again see him until he was found lying in the creek. Surprise was expressed that the toll-keeper did not come forward with this evidence at first. He asserts that his reason for not doing so was that when he heard of Mr. Snyder being found dead, he feared being blamed for not having assisted him.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: "It has been ascertained that neither the blade of the knife nor of the dagger, which were found on Saturday morning in the Lehigh river, at Bethlehem, could have made the stabs on the body of Monroe Snyder. Those incisions were minutely examined by the Coroner's physician, Dr. Alfred S. Martin, of this city, in the presence of a number of the leading medical and surgical practitioners in the two Bethlehems, and their peculiar dimensions and shape closely noted. It is the general supposition that the knife and dagger were thrown from the bridge on Friday evening last, by some parties who have an interest in leading to the belief that the murder was committed where old Mr. Billing alleges he found Monroe Snyder, on the night of the latter's mysterious death, and to throw the authorities on a wrong scent. Mr. Billing, the toll keeper, says he knows that there had been some suspicion against him, and that he did not know whether he was free from it yet; however, he hoped that the truth would come out some day, and then it would not make any difference how much suspicion had been attached to him. His daughter, he said, had told him since he was examined before the Coroner's jury, that while he was going to put out the lights on the bridge, that night of his finding Monroe Snyder, she heard a person walk down the steps from the path on the bridge, and go around the corner of the house towards Bethlehem; and to that she says she is willing to swear. When the Coroner's jury is again reassembled the suspicions that have within the last two days settled upon certain new and prominent parties residing in Bethlehem will be fully ventilated.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE majority for license in Northumberland county is over three hundred.

HON. JESSE NORTON, formerly State Senator, died in Northumberland county, on Thursday of last week.

A NEW Postoffice has been established on Ruff's Creek, in Greene county, James Boyd acting as Postmaster.

SIX big girls in a Scranton schoolhouse got up a club for the benefit of the teacher. His doctor's bill was just twelve dollars and sixty cents.

A CENTRE county woman has churned two hundred and seventy-two pounds of butter from the milk of one cow, in a period of nine and a half months.

THE town clock of Bedford, having a trick of stopping at all hours, a correspondent of a local paper suggests that it be sold to a distiller with spirit enough to run it.

A LITTLE son of Andrew Means, of Washington, aged about five or six years, was severely scalded one day last week, by pulling a tin cup full of hot coffee on himself.

A FASHIONABLE young lady of Philadelphia dropped one of her false eyebrows in a church pew, and badly frightened a young man next to her, who thought it was his moustache.

J. A. LUKENS, Philipsburg, Huntingdon county, who was found guilty of murder in the second degree, at Bellefonte, last August, for the killing of Richard Atherton, has been granted a new trial.

THE semi-centennial anniversary of the pastorate of the venerable and greatly beloved Rev. William Smith, D.D., in the church of Miller's Run, Washington county, will be celebrated early in May.

Two camels and an elephant, belonging to a menagerie stopping at Girard, went out to take the air the other day, and, strange to say, the camels commenced biting the elephant and put him to inglorious flight.

THE Chartiers ticket office at Washington was entered through a window on last Friday night, and robbed of six or seven dollars and five or six tickets. A young man named Davis, who resides in Canonsburg, was arrested and committed to jail for trial.

A SIX FOOT vein of coal is being opened not far from Shawville, in Clearfield county, where, a few years ago, it was thought but little, if any, coal existed. The vein is not yet fully developed, but the indications are that the coal will prove to be of first-class quality.

MR. ROBERT GIFFORD, of Huntingdon county, had his house, with all its contents, consumed by fire on Monday, the 24th ult. Mr. Isaac Kelly, his son-in-law, lived in one part of the house, and lost all his household goods. The fire originated from the stove-pipe.

THE house of Mrs. Bryerly, an aged widow lady, at Clearfield bridge, Clearfield county, together with all its contents, was destroyed by fire one day last week. When discovered, the flames had made such progress that it was impossible to save even her household goods.

ON Saturday last, while Mrs. Harter, of Washington, was engaged in baking, and during a moment when her attention was temporarily called away, her little son Willie, aged about three years, pulled a pan of hot grease from the cooking stove, and it upsetting, the contents ran over his arms, scaldingthem badly.

A YOUNG man in Pittston, Jackson Carlyle by name, rose from the dinner table in his boarding house, on Friday last, proceeded to his room, laid down on the bed, and taking a revolver, shot himself through the head, causing his death at five o'clock on the same day. No cause is known to have existed to impel him to self murder.

JOHN SLATER, an aged man of eighty-three, committed suicide on Saturday last, near Doylstown, by cutting his throat with a shoemaker's knife. He had partaken of his breakfast and appeared to be in his usual mental condition in the morning, and the only reason assigned for the unnatural act is based upon the supposition that the old gentleman was weary of life.

FRIDAY last, while Geo. W. Moninger, Sr., of Amwell township, Washington county, was endeavoring to extinguish a fire in his dwelling, the roof upon which he was standing slipped, precipitating him to the ground, and causing the breaking of one of the bones of his right leg, just below the knee, and the severe spraining of the ankle. The fire destroyed between forty and fifty pieces of meat.

MR. HUGH ANDERSON, of Beaver, met with an accident on Friday last, which came near resulting in death. He had been to New Brighton on hoseback, and in returning the horse is supposed to have thrown him, as he was found lying on the ground in an unconscious state, with a frightful gash on the head. Mr. Anderson is about eight years old, but his robust frame and good constitution have no doubt saved his life this time.

JAMES ESTEP, who was killed in Williamsburg, had a wife who depended upon his exertions for a living. Daniel Amhiser, who is in jail on suspicion of having committed the crime, is a young man, and did not stand high in that community. Both worked at the Williamsburg Furnace, but Amhiser was discharged by the manager because a number of the employes refused to work any longer with him, on account of his quarrelsome and overbearing disposition. He blamed Estep, so it is said, with being instrumental in having him discharged.

THE several roads now under the control, owned and in course of construction by the A. V. R. R. Co. are the "Allegheny Valley," from Pittsburgh to Oil City, the "Oil Creek," from Oil City to Corry, the "Allegheny River," from Oil City to Irvinton, the "Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburgh," from Corry to Brocton, and the "Bennett's Branch," from the mouth of the Redbank to Driftwood. To these are to be added the "Pine Creek Railroad," nine miles from Pittsburgh and in complete running order, and the contemplated branch from Brady's Bend to the coal and oil fields of Butler county.

THE boiler at Dimick, Nesbitt & Co.'s oil well, at Petrolia, exploded on Tuesday afternoon, shaking every building in the town. The boiler turned a complete somersault, landing on the opposite side of Beer Creek, seventy feet distant, leaving half the smoke stack suspended in a tree, and breaking a pipe line in its flight. The engine house in front of the boiler, with the fire door carried several hundred yards over the company's office. Two men named Clark and Landis were severely wounded, but will recover.

SATURDAY last, a young man named Patrick McMann was shockingly injured while at work at the Fishbach rolling mill, at Pottsville. He is a helper at the rolls, and while at work, received a full charge of red hot cinders square-in his face and eyes, burning him terribly, and making his eyes to be only a swollen mass of proud flesh. McMann is a man of about 25 years of age, and resides at Fishbach. For one so young he has met with great misfortune, having lost a leg some years ago.

THE Easton *Sentinel* says: "The new Weikel iron mine, on lands of Mr. Bittenbender, near Hensingersville, Lehigh county, contains enough ore to supply half a dozen furnaces for fifty years. So says a competent judge. The vein is about eighteen feet thick, and comes up to within three to six feet of the top of the ground. The ore can be taken out very easily and cheaply —at an expense, it is said, of not over one dollar per ton.

THE *Record* learns that the new well on the Irwin farm, near Cherrytree, has 400 feet of oil in the hole. It is owned by Jonathan Watson, of Titusville. Indications appear to show that oil exists in large quantities thereabouts, the consequence of which is that the corner lots in Cherrytree have advanced considerably in price.

THE clothing house of Mr. Harris, the Morrison Block, Oil City, was damaged by fire to the extent of from $25,000 to $30,000, on Tuesday morning. There was an insurance of $23,000 on the stock and $2,200 on the fixtures. There was also an insurance on the building of $10,000.

THE postoffice at Brandywine Summit, Delaware county, was broken into and robbed on Wednesday night last. A man, named George McKinn, has been arrested and lodged in jail, some of the stolen articles having been found on his person.

JOHN ROYER, Esq., of Phœnixville, one of the originators of the *Phœnix*, attained his 80th birth-day on the 22d. He is one of the oldest printers in the State, still hale and hearty and sometimes recalls youthful memories by working at case.

THE loss sustained by the burning of the Mercer Woolen Mills is stated to be $40,000; insurance $18,000. It is proposed to build a new mill, $10,000 in stock having already been subscribed by persons outside of the old company.

FRANK KIMPLE, a little boy, residing in Kittanning, on Saturday fell from the loft of a stable to a plough floor, breaking his collar bone and receiving other injuries.

THE people about Brady's Bend and Petersburg have been agitating the question of a new county, composed of parts of Armstrong, Butler, Venango and Clarion.

SPRING borough and township, Crawford county, numbering 3,000 in population, has not had license to sell liquor in the past twelve years.

THE charter incorporating Parker, Lawrenceburg and Farrentown into a city received the Governor's signature on Saturday.

OVER two hundred negroes are employed at Dull's limestone works, near Kittanning.

THE majority against license in Armstrong county is 1,023.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S SECOND INAUGURAL.

Thousands of People Witness the Ceremonies.

THE GATHERING IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Vice President Wilson Formally Installed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1873.

The signal service has conferred a great favor on Washington to day. The sky is clear and cool, the only drawback is a rather brisk wind.

Early Morning.

The ringing of the early morning bells and the striking of the clocks of twenty steeples awoke the sleeper to a scene of promising loviness and the second inauguration of Ulysses S. Grant, whose first executive term has been one of peace and prosperity to the whole country. The "city of magnificent distances" never looked gayer. The numerous wide avenues radiating from the Capitol, lined with trees and decorated for miles with banners, streamers and evergreens in all sorts of tasteful and sometimes fantastic designs, remind one more of a second Paris or some gala day than of an American metropolis. The grand old Capitol on the hill stands out against the sky in palatial splendor. Its marble columns glisten in the sunlight. Its massive dome seems to tower among the clouds. Its western portico, rising above the forest of trees, as adorn Pennsylvania avenue, crowded even at this early hour, is suggestive of some Grecian temples which the Gods defying, has conquered time and remains to us in pre historic glory. The hour and the occasion both conspire to render one enthusiastic, poetic, patriotic. Over this broad avenue, you perhaps reflect, may have rode the first President, George Washington. At this spot the greatest men of the age have paused to admire that wonderful marble pile. Here passed Abraham Lincoln on his first and second inaugural. Here, during the rebellion the earth was trod by a thousand thousand boys in blue, and these avenues have flashed with bayonet and bright uniforms and rang with martial music, as nothing preventing, they shall flash and ring this day.

The Street Scenes.

It would be difficult for me to convey an idea of the hurrying throngs which crowd the sidewalks, and the long lines of elegant equipages that fill the streets. You must go to yourself Broadway, Pall Mall, and the Parisian Boulevards on an occasion of state, and then you will have gained a conception of Monday's events, or nothing of your imagination will give that coloring to the dioramic outline which is necessary to make it vivid. The air is bracing and the people everywhere exhibit its effect in red cheeks and twinkling eyes.

At the White House.

I have just returned from a visit to the White House, where everything is bustle and confusion, and have found the President in high spirits. Smoking began immediately after a substantial breakfast. The streets in the neighborhood resounded with sounds of music, the clatter of cavalry, and the tramping of hurrying thousands as the people formed in the square in front of the Executive Mansion. From the windows of the White House the laid out for the President's household are regarding the display, while carriages are continually rolling up to the entrance, much to the delight of the good-natured footman in attendance, whose ruby colored visage, stiffly-starched dickey, swallow-tail coat and white kids, add to the comfort of all visitors, and impress you at first sight with the importance of his position and the trying circumstances in which fate has placed him. He is a purely American institution, and a gentleman of the first water, less proud than an English butler, and possesses all the dignity of that celebrated personage, and is at once an ornament and a necessity to the National Capital. He conveys the information in a whisper that the Senate chamber room is prepared for the sumptuous post-inaugural entertainment, and hints mysteriously at bonquets for the Cabinet ladies and innumerable chivalric sentiments. In an hour the Committee of Arrangements will escort the President to his carriage and drive to the Capitol, and in order to get a good seat in the Senate galleries, you must be there before him.

Verging Toward the Capitol.

Long before the present moment (notwithstanding the weather) the central point of interest, the Capitol, has become surrounded by dense masses of humanity. To keep the space in clear in order to give the procession a chance to enter, but back in the side streets and over the surrounding grounds there was a surging mass of people on foot and in carriages, which kept up a continuous din of voices. At least ten thousand persons were here present. It was a motley gathering. The traditional "Fat Boy" lolled about on the coachman's seat of some gallant equipage, and cracked hideous jokes on the unfortunate colored gentleman who by some unforeseen accident sat down first on his head and then on his hat, and a Court End lady, in a state of fleshly suffocation, passed disparaging remarks to her self upon the figure of the wife, whose carriage was on the opposite corner, after ogling that allopathic dame for five minutes through her opera glass. The newsboys and boot-blacks made free with the coachmen's boxes, or threw pebble stones at the windows of Whitney's, that good old inn to which Senators to this day repair for refreshments; and a young gentleman from New York, standing on the door-step with a bilious face in his hand and his coat sleeves rolled up probably incurred the undying enmity of a sedate Maryland judge, whom he familiarly poked in the ribs with said cue, while that legal luminary was stooping to pick up a silver dime which somehow vanished the moment he was about to touch it, with a "well, old cock, you better keep your eyes open to-day." The white Capitol, the park of trees, the confused jumble of hats, caps, and bonnets, swaying backward and forward, rearing horses, and carriages of every description in every position, right and left, north and south, east and west, the flying flags and sounds of music, and cries and cheers formed a rare and beautiful sight.

The President's Carriage Appears.

At precisely eleven o'clock a loud shout ran along the crowded streets, and there was a tremendous rush for positions, accompanied by vociferous cheering, the clatter of horses hoofs, a burst of music, and bugle calls, and the carriage containing the President appeared and whirled through a living pathway up to the Senate entrance. The excitement at this juncture was very great. A huge cannon was drawn up the hill to the South Capitol, for the salute. The gay trappings of the procession glittered in the sunlight, the air was alive with waving flags, and the enthusiasm was deep and swayed with the enthusiasm of the hour. The horses pranced, and timid ladies screamed, the whole forming an lively scene.

A Pretty Picture.

After this the universal attention was directed to the portico from which the inaugural address is to be delivered. The platform for the President and the distinguished company runs out from the main building perhaps fifty feet, and together with the balustrade is appropriately decorated with the National colors and festoons of evergreens, and all the immense pillars supporting the entablature bear the beautiful Stars and Stripes. To keep the space in front clear, a cordon of military is employed, and nothing being in the way a fine view is obtained of the groups of statuary on the right and left sides of the portico, representing in the one case the age of barbarism and its first contact with civilization, in the sculptor's ideal of an American Indian arrested by the hand of a hunter in the very act of slaying a woman and child; and in the other the age of discovery and science, as embodied in a statue of Columbus holding out a globe typical of the earth's sphericordity.

Inside the Capitol.

The procession is heard approaching and soon comes in sight, when the crowd about the Capital breaks into a war of excitement. The battle flags are waved and fire bells rung, the bugles sound, the marshals dash hither and thither, and the next moment the procession is moving into the unoccupied square, where the soldiers stack their arms.

Meanwhile, inside the Capitol other events are taking place. At eleven o'clock the doors of the Senate Chamber were opened for the admission of Senators ex-Presidents and Vice Presidents, the Chief Justice and Associates, Justices of the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corp, the Cabinet, ex-members of Congress and members elect, the officers of the army and navy who by name have received the thanks of Congress, and the Governors and ex-Governors of States. It required some time to arrange this

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 43f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115½@115¾.

WE are in receipt of *Appleton's Journal*, monthly part. For pure reading, of high literary merit, we have no publication that excels *Appleton*.

THE latest Cabinet rumor is that Secretary Robeson is to succeed Minister Bancroft at Berlin, and that Edward F. Beale is to take his place as Secretary of the Navy.

THE United States Senate has taken up Caldwell's case, and seem disposed to give it thorough investigation. The result will be looked forward to with very considerable interest.

APROPOS of the petition of Mrs. Putnam in behalf of the commutation of Foster's punishment, is the rumor that she received $15,000 for the letter. Rather a bad report, should it be confirmed.

CONGRESSMAN BROOKS does not command very earnest sympathy, because of his recent address, even among his own people. It is generally regarded as a cowardly tirade, rather than a gentlemanly remonstrance.

THE Legislature having passed a bill accepting the duty required by the Constitutional Convention, that the bills of its printer be audited by the State officials, Governor Hartranft promptly vetoed the it, on the ground that the Constitutional Convention has power in the premises.

THE German papers are reported to be quite considerably exercised over the inaugural of President Grant. We suppose the idea of a universal republic is what affects them. Yet it is hard to see why this should so wonderfully affect their sense of the ridiculous. Stranger things have happened.

THE shooting of Miss Schockley, a school girl, by a young man named Hall, was one of the most remarkable and unprovoked murders on record, and inspires the inquiry whether persons are not at times dominated by a thoroughly malignant spirit. No reason is given for the crime, and the escape of the young man carries with it the impression that it was premeditated. The families of the murdered and murderer were deeply afflicted by the terrible event.

SEVERAL journals are publishing a black list comprising the names of such members of Congress as voted against increasing their salaries. There is not so much importance in this as in remembering their names about the time the nominating conventions are being arranged for. Once in nomination, and party discipline will carry them through an election. What is more particularly needed is that such be prevented from obtaining nominations again.

THE City Charter has run the gauntlet of Select Council, being amended pending its passage so as to embody several suggestions made by the GAZETTE. We opposed the Board of Council, and favored a Councilman from each ward, and the conferment of the veto power on the Mayor. All these items are now incorporated in the document. We urged that the City Treasurer and Controller should be elected by the people, and not by Councils, as proposed in the new Charter, and this has been conceded. We regret that Allegheny was not allowed the privilege of voting separately on the subject, but presume that the fault was partially her own. Her citizens, represented in Council, refused to have anything to do with the affair, and so the Pittsburghers go forward without reference to them. There, are, however, two hundred committeemen from Allegheny ready to contest the passage of the Charter by the Legislature at Harrisburg. The shock of battle will be there. To-morrow the Charter as amended by Select Council will be considered by the Common branch, and if no further amendments are added, it will be at once forwarded to Harrisburg, and immediate action by the Legislature asked for.

THE American Consuls in Germany have reported to our Government the value of the imports to this country from Germany, and the exhibit is interesting and important. From it we learn that there has been a gain in the values of the articles shipped, from that of 1871, amounting to four million dollars, or more than twelve per cent. By far the largest portion comes from Prussia, which sent fourteen million dollars, Saxony ten millions, and the Hanse Towns six and a half millions, the balance being contributed from Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemberg. Cotton hosiery appears as the most valuable article in this list of our drafts upon German industry. Woolen cloths are next in amount. Hardware, ribbons, trimmings, toys, musical instruments, books, furs, glass and earthen ware, hops, leather and wines enter prominently into account. This shows that Germany is rapidly recuperating from the effects of the war with France, and that she may, ere long, prove a formidable competitor to the latter country for American trade. As yet, even Paris sends us goods valued at a higher figure than all Germany, but the latter is making a steady gain on the former. The large German population in this country, partially accounts for this, and at the same time, affords a reason why no hindrances should be put in its way.

THE SCANNELL murder trial in New York embodied about the most mawkish exhibition of sentimentalism ever exhibited in a court of justice. Scannell had announced his purpose to murder Donohoe long before he accomplished the deed, followed his victim from day to day, and eventually succeeded in shooting him. The evidence on these points was absolutely unimpeachable, and no attempt was made to controvert the facts. In place of this, a plea of insanity was set up, but no evidence was, or could be, brought forward to support it. Yet in order to make an impression on the jury, a detail of women was daily brought into court, and whenever any particularly direct evidence was elicited, they would raise a howl, and one after the other would make some affectionate demonstration toward the prisoner. At last, as a climax to these court theatricals, Scannel suddenly leaped up, and rushing toward a private room near by, roared and howled like a beast. The effect was all that could be desired. There were now four sympathetic jurymen, who could not pronounce a man guilty of murder, however guilty he might really be, when a bevy of women were ready to go into hysterics over him. A disagreement was the result, with a tolerably good prospect of the murderer's getting off without punishment. Such is New York justice. The jury system, as illustrated in these intensely stupid performances, seems well worthy of abrogation. When men are utterly incapable of weighing evidence, and can be imposed upon by a foolish display of women, there is no guarantee of justice. We strongly incline to the opinion that in New York, at least, despite the possibility of corrupt men gaining judicial positions, it is better that the issue of murder trials be left to the judges, who are capable of weighing the evidence, and are generally above being imposed upon as were a portion of the jury in the Scannell case. It is quite evident, as matters are going, that punishment for murder is about played out in New York. Foster and Stokes are in no immediate danger of the scaffold, and Scannell is triumphant over evidence and law.

WE ARE gratified to notice the improved prospects of the Spanish Republic, as indicated by the latest news. The Assembly, by a heavy vote, has agreed to take into consideration the bill for the dissolution of the National Assembly, for the election of a Constituent Cortes. The favor with which the measure is received, induces the hope that a body entirely favorable to the Government will be elected. In the meantime Barcelona, and several other towns that were of uncertain loyalty, have adopted the Republic, and given in their adhesion to the existing Government. The Carlists have been losing ground for several days, and their hold on the people is evidently weakening. Senor Figueras, President of Council, has gone into Catalonia, where he is very popular, to exert his influence in favor of quietude and loyalty. There is some controversy whether there shall be a Centralized or Federative Republic, but with a proper earnestness for the right, there ought to be no difficulty over this question. The Government, thus far, has been eminently prudent and wise, and seems to have a much better comprehension of what belongs to a Republic than have the French. It deserves to succeed, and if it may once get fairly organized, we are of the opinion that it will make thorough headway against the Carlists, and build up a model Republic where was once one of the worst despotisms of Europe.

THE WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

The pieliminary action of the Legislature, in reference to the Western Penitentiary is, such as to indicate that the legislative body is entirely favorable to its removal, provided a suitable site can be found, and the cost is not too great. Our judgment is, that if the institution is not removed, it ought to be rebuilt, and conformed to existing ideas relative to the treatment of prisoners. It is an old-time prison, built after an antiquated model, and is anything but suited to the purposes of such an institution. Externally, it is unsightly, and a blemish to the city of Allegheny. Its site ought to be devoted to other purposes, and the prison should not stand, in suggestive repulsiveness, in the midst of a populous city. The report of the Inspectors shows how difficult, and nearly impossible it is, to maintain a system of hope-inspiring rewards, so unadapted is the structure of the Penitentiary to this idea. First the prisoners are placed in solitary confinement, in what are equivalent to dungeons, in order that they may know what prison life is, and from this gloomy initial experience, they are gradually lifted up to where hope may inspire them. It shows that the Inspectors and Warden are imbued with humanitarian ideas, but that they seek to give them effect under great difficulties.

The Work House is a modern built prison. Aside from the sanitary and moral advantages of the institution, it shows a vastly better record than the Penitentiary, in the item of profitable labor. Yet it has only short term prisoners, who are the least profitable, as they must be learned a trade before they can be regularly employed, which often occupies half their term of imprisonment. The Penitentiary has long term prisoners, and ought, for this reason, to be more prosperous, as the result of convict labor. Yet the Work House promises to become self supporting in a brief time, while the Penitentiary, it is thought, we presume, can be induced by reference to the Penitentiary. $30,000 are asked for, as an appropriation from the State, to supply the deficiency of the year. In mentioning these facts we do not reflect on the management of the Institution, but on its lack of adaptation to economical management.

If rebuilt, there can be no reasonable doubt of the advisability of its removal. Such an institution ought not, at any time, to be located in the midst of a populous city. Its associations, surroundings, and peculiar character all combine to demand that it be located at some point where it will be comparatively isolated. We do not need to discuss *where* this shall be, as there are Commissioners who will thoroughly investigate this phase of the project. Various towns are desirous of having it located in their midst—Monongahela City being one—but the same objection exists against its location within the limits of any town, that call for its removal from Allegheny. If it could be built in the suburbs of a small town, this would have the fewest objections against it.

Relative to the use to which the plot of land shall be put, there are divergent opinions. It is claimed by some, that should the Penitentiary be removed, the land will revert to its original owners; by others it is claimed for a Park. Perhaps the strongest definite feeling on the subject is, that if the land is donated for the site of the new Penitentiary, that on which it now stands should be awarded to the Western University, and the present buildings be adapted to the uses of the college, and others built, the entire design being to establish here a University worthy the State and the age. There can be but little doubt that were the University removed from its present corner, and placed in the open, spacious lot of the Penitentiary, with suitable buildings, architecturally attractive, it would speedily achieve the distinction it now merits. We hear, indeed, that there are large endowments awaiting this very change of location. Should the University be thus established, nearly or quite a half million of dollars will, we are told be added to its endowment fund.

Western Pennsylvania needs such an institution as this might be made. It already has a corps of Professors able, if it were rightly placed, to put it in the front rank of existing institutions of its kind. Located as it is, it illustrates the misfortune of crowding a University in a corner, in some large city. Its buildings are small and mean, and it wields but a tithe of the influence at home and abroad it is entitled to exert. Let it be removed as suggested, and the influence of location would very speedily be felt. With ample grounds and ornamental buildings, it could be seen, and, as a result would be a continual advertisement for itself. The increased endowments its friends would feel encouraged to bestow would inspire the faculty to fresh efforts, and afford the means for strengthening and building up the College in many important particulars. Hence we would be glad if this view were to prevail. New Haven and Boston were rendered scholarly and celebrated, by means of Yale and Harvard. Why should not Pittsburgh have a celebrated University,—with a more euphonious name than Western?

We hope, should the change thus advertised to be brought about, whether soon or late, that Western Univerity, under its new and better name, will take the lead in Americanizing education, thereby achieving immortal distinction speedily. Yale and Harvard and Princeton are dreaming of it, but the college or university that takes a radical step in this direction, will gain immediate and lasting popularity. We mean by this, the giving of less prominence to the dead languages, and to the forms of ancient learning, and greater attention to such branches, developed and yet to be developed, as will bear on the practical duties of American life. We have not the space to elaborate this thought, but presume our friends directly interested fully comprehend its scope. The first college that is distinctly American in its aims and instincts, and particularly its course of study, will be the college of the future.

THE Chinese gambling establishments of San Francisco yield $25,000 annually to the city Treasury.

PERSONAL.

MISS EMILY FAITHFULL will sail for England on the 5th of April.

THE Rev. Dr. Pusey is pronounced out of danger by his physicians.

MR. JOHN MORLEY, the biographer of Voltaire, has in press a life of Jean Jacques Rousseau.

MR. HIRAM FULLER is organizing an American club for members of both sexes in London.

MME. LE BARONNE LUCCA is reported to be getting out her preliminary naturalization papers.

Two little guls, eleven and thirteen years old, light the street-lamps in De Moines, Iowa.

THE Russian General Karkowski's son has been killed in a duel. The youth was a student at Ghent.

IT IS rumored that J. Russell Jones will soon resign the Belgian Mission to assume the office of Collector of the port of New York.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY has eighty-three female students, of whom thirty-seven are in the medical department and four in the law school.

THE Rev. Dr. W. H. Cudworth has resigned the pastorate of the Unitarian Church of East Boston, after twenty-one years of service.

AT the Mardi Gras festivities in Memphis, the dignity of Queen of the Carnival fell by lot upon Miss Mary Mansfield, a much admired debutante in society.

FOR the past five years, an Indiana woman has had three husbands residing within five miles of each other, and nobody found her out until last week.

JAMES LICK, of San Francisco, has given a lot in that city, worth $150,000, to the Academy of Sciences, and another lot, worth nearly as much, to the Pioneer Society.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON has appointed as his private secretary, Samuel Hunt, formerly clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs, of which Mr. Wilson was chairman.

A GERMAN resident of Dubuque, one Schwaller, having made a summary of his will with the assistance of an attorney, died suddenly just as he was about to sign it one day last week.

THE new King of the Sandwich Islands was born on the 31st of January, 1835, and was baptized when an infant by Rev. Mr. Bingham, a well known Bostonian, who served many years as a missionary to the islands.

ALREADY has the St. Paul (Minn.) *Journal* prepared for President Grant an attractive life-situation, to be taken at the end of his second term. It is the head of a grand military department in Cornell University.

THE Count de Chambord, in a letter to a friend, says he will gladly receive the Count de Paris if the latter declares to him, "Cousin, I acknowledge you to be the sole depository of the rights of the Monarchy."

THE Boston *Traveller* opines that many of the ladies who sat calmly enjoying the music in a hall in that city, a few evenings since, would have forgotten Handel had they seen or felt the mice which were ranning about underneath the seats.

THE Khedive of Egypt bids fair to beat the Sultan at "plunging." His Highness is again going to have recourse to the London money market for another loan, in order to pay off his personal debts. He is said to have spent over $10,000,000 on the marriage of his three sons.

THE Misses Greeley will not hire out the farm at Chappaqua the coming season, but intend to manage it themselves. They go out to Chappaqua early in May, accompanied by their aunt, Mrs. Cleveland, and her two daughters, who will make Chappaqua their summer residence.

HENRY WARD BEECHER describes fashionable religion as a beautiful suit of broadcloth and a magnificent suit of silk, locked arm in arm, and walking to church and sitting and listening to resplendent music, surrounded by respectable people that send cards through their coachmen's hands to each other.

MACDONALD says that Burns was not a drunkard. He left the account books of his office in perfect order, owed nothing, but paid his debts as he went, and wrote some of his best at the end of his career—"A Man 's a Man for 'a That" among the last. "This," says the lecturer, "is not the story of a drunkard."

GENERAL TOM THUMB has purchased the sloop yacht Maggie B., lately owned by Mr. Bishop, of Bridgeport. The General has joined the Brooklyn Club, and has signified his intention of [illegible] The General is having the [illegible] and thought, we presume, can be induced by reference to the Penitentiary. $30,000 are asked for, as an appropriation from the State, to supply the deficiency of the year. In mentioning these facts we do not reflect on the management of the Institution, but on its lack of adaptation to economical management.

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VARIOUS ITEMS.

A MONTREAL man, in a fit of drunken rage at his wife, went to the cemetery and mutilated a costly monument she had placed over the remains of her first husband.

A MADISON county man has started a wholesale goose nursery for the propagation of feather pillows. He opens with one thousand of these waddling promoters of green pastures.

A TENNESSEE belle lately punished a suitor who sought to gain her hand through false aspersion of his rival, by going with him to the altar, and responding "no" at the most critical moment and completing the marriage ceremony with the calumniated one.

THE danger of ex-tempore prayer, says an eminent Episcopalian, is that it may degenerate into the ludicrous. Take, for example, the case of the elder who was invited to pray on the day after a battle, and who said: "O Lord, I never see such a day as it was yesterday, and I don't believe you ever did!"

A DRUGGIST in Springfield, Mass., is in the habit of sprinkling his lady customers with eau de-cologne, by means of a vaporizer. A country girl thus complimented rushed screaming into the street, with her eyes smarting from the sweet-smelling shower, and the druggist had to explain matters to a policeman.

SAN FRANCISCANS have been investigating the animal enemies which are attacking the wooden piles of their harbor, and find that among the most terrible of these is the limnoria, which belongs to the "sessile-eyed crustaceans, order isopoda, division normalial, tribe liberatica, family asellidæ, genus limnoria."

BUT fifteen per cent. of the lands on the island of Cuba are under cultivation, yet she exports annually to the amount of $90,000,000. There is a yearly revenue of $37,000,000. A third of the island is covered with timber, which yields woods of many valuable kinds. It is also rich in gold, copper, lead and iron.

THAT within eight years of the collapse of the rebellion the Vice President of the Southern Confederecy is permitted to take part in the national councils is sufficient answer, says the Boston *Advertiser*, to all rant about proscription and cruel revenge to which the Democratic party have treated the country on every occasion.

A LOST husband made his appearance in Brunswick, N. C., the other day, and with tears and $75,000 induced his divorced wife to kick her second husband down the back stairs into a pig pen. The tears might have failed, but the second argument brought a flood of love into that gentle woman's heart that she could not resist.

THE Church of the United Brethren in Christ, in the United States, numbers about 140,000 members, distributed, among 43 conferences; has 4 Bishops, supports 8 colleges, publishes 5 regular periodicals, and sustains 300 missionaries in the home work. During the last fiscal year over $98,000 were contributed to the support of the mission work.

A FRENCHMAN asks why people wish to see the Hotel de Ville, the Legion of Honor, the Louvre, the Tuileries, the Porte-Saint Martin, the Theatre Lyrique, &c., restored in Paris? Why not leave them, he urges, as a moral lesson for Frenchmen and foreigners, and as evidence of the ruin accomplished by the most stupid populace that ever rose against civilization.

As showing how the ballot is revered in Switzerland, the elections always take place on Sunday, after service, and every voter must sign his name on his ticket. The ceremony is free from all dissipation, and is a sort of a religious service itself. We mention the fact not to recommend Sunday elections in America, but to show how the Swiss sanctify the right of suffrage.

A WILL CASE having some points of resemblance to the recent interesting one following the death of Louis Bonard, is now being held in a London Court of Probate. Thomas Holme, a wholesale rag merchant, recently died there, worth $500,000. He left $50,000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and $25,000 to thirteen other charitable institutions.

MR. P. V. NASBY tells of a young couple in very moderate circumstances, who, at the time of their marriage, were overwhelmed by considerate friends with cake baskets, fish knives, and similar indispensable articles for housekeeping. The lady, however, who was of a practical turn, traded off the whole for a cook stove, an article she was more accustomed to "wrestle" with.

AN ingenious machine has been invented for spreading mortar on walls. It consists of a trough to [illegible] bag, furnished with two trowels, one above the other, and the mortar is spread [illegible] of the trough up the wall [illegible] tating, by me ans of a crank. The in- [illegible] machine effects [illegible] ppointed by the [illegible] the circumstances [illegible] reat storm of Jan- [illegible] sota, has pro- [illegible] isited 12 counties, [illegible] people have been [illegible] of those were men [illegible] driving oxen, and [illegible] storm. There are [illegible] sufferers were ob- [illegible] ls and feet amputa- [illegible] here they have be- [illegible]

[illegible] ELL, of New York, [illegible] d Mrs. Maria Mer- [illegible] ce. The latter, like [illegible] was in the habit of [illegible] One of these visits [illegible] While the mother- [illegible] asantly with one of [illegible] ers she heard a noise [illegible] and directly her son- [illegible] and ejected his wife [illegible] remonstrated, and [illegible] ct such conduct was highly indecorous, and particularly on the Sabbath. Upon this, as Mrs. Merritt further asserts, her son-in-law seized hold of her and attempted to eject her from the house altogether, and that the result was her falling and fracturing her hip bone. On account of this injury Mrs. Merritt brought suit against her son-in-law for $20,000 damages. The defendant failed to put in an appearance and the jury gave her a verdict, on Monday last, for $5,000 damages.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

ELIXIR CALISAYA BARK AND IRON.

For headache and debility occurring in delicate females it is equal very beneficial, and is a cordial tonic and febrifuge.

YODER'S GERMAN LINIMENT.

Lumbago, or pains in the back; sciatica, or pains in the hip and groin; Asthyma, or pains in the joints, in all these complaints it is incomparable, and can be used with certainty of success.

Cramps, Strains and Sprains, Weakness of the Ankles, Numbness of the Limbs, Pimples, Tetter or Limbs. These may be instantly relieved by a free use of the Liniment, rubbing the parts briskly.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

Remember the place—Family Medicine, Patent Medicine and Perfumery Depot, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

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3617 Liberty Street,
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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
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STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
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Woolen Machinery,
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Orders Solicited.

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No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1867.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; R. K. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

Spring, 1873. Spring, 1873.

SPRING GOODS
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WM. SEMPLE'S.

New Spring Dress Goods.

At 12½c, London Smoke Plaids.
At 15c, Imperial Reps.
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New Black Silks, New Colored Silks,

At 25c, New Dress Goods in New Spring Styles.
At 50c, Black Striped Mohairs, extra bargains.
At 50c, Beautiful Dress Goods, rich shades.

New White Goods,
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Nainsooks, Jaconets,
Swiss Tarletans, &c., &c.&c.

Ladies' Black and Colored Suits.
Ladies' Mourning Wrappers.
Shawls, Scarfs, Cloaks, &c.

NEW SPRING GOODS
In great variety, at
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

SPRING OPENING.
Thursday, March 6.
BY
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79
MARKET STREET.
FRENCH PATTERN
Hats and Bonnets,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
JET, STRAW
AND
Fancy Ornaments,
PLUMES,
FEATHERS, TIPS,
AND AIGARETTES,
RIBBONS, SILKS,
Turquoise, Velvets, Crapes,
SILK LACES, NETTS,
And a General Assortment of
Millinery and Straw Goods
To which the attention of Milliners is invited.
WHOLESALE ONLY
LARGE ARRIVALS OF
New Spring Goods,
AT
HORNE & CO.'S
PENN AVENUE STORES.

New Fringes and Gimps, Thread Guipure and Yak Laces.
Elegant Novelties in Plain and Tassel, Jet and Silk Ornaments.
Dress Buttons and Loops.
Lace Berthas, &c., &c.
Real Whitby and Cut Jet Jewelry.
Jet and Shell High Back Combs.
Jet Ornaments and Head Bands.
Black and Gilt, Pearl, Ivory and Russia Leather Fans.
Ladies' Morocco and Russia Leather Satchels and Portmonnaies.
New Shades Gros Grain and Taffeta Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons.
Fine Watered, Gros Grain Taffetta and Plaid Sash Ribbons.
New Novelties in Crepe De Chene, Silk and Swiss Lace Collarettes, Fichus and Bows.
Illusion and Blond Bows.
Plaiting and Neck Ruchings, new styles.
Plain and Striped Nansooks.
Victoria Lono Striped Lawns.
White Piques.
Striped and Fancy Linen Lawns.
A choice lot of French Embroidered and Applique Bands.
New Hamburg Embroideries, every day.
Spanish and Brussels Net Veils.
Real Thread, Brussels, Silk, Spanish and Chenille Spot Net.
We will open this week a full line of "Golden Wheel" as well as other popular makes of

Black Dress Silks,

All of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Do not fail to see our assortment of Ladies' Spring Styles Cloaks, Dolmans, Talmas, Sacques and Polonaise House Sacques and Jackets. Also, Misses Sacques and Capes now on sale at our

RETAIL STORES
197 AND 199
PENN AVE.

HENRY McCALLUM,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
CARPETS!
EVERY
BODY BUYS
GRADE
BRUSSELS
$1.75 PER YARD.

DRY GOODS.

Novelties in New
AND
Seasonable Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

Ladies' New Silk Barbs.
Ladies' New Silk Fichus.
Gros Grain Ribbons.
Silk Scarfs, Neckties &c.,
In all the new shades.
White Skirts, Bed Skirts.
White Aprons.
Black Alpaca Aprons.
Linen Aprons, &c., &c.

At 25c, Ladies' Linen Collars.
At 25c, Ladies' Ruffled Collars.
At 40c, Ladies' Colored Gloves.
At 25c, Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, all Linen.
At 50c, Ladies' Embroidered Linen Cuffs.
At $1, Ladies' Embroidered Linen Sets, worth $2.

Ladies' Lace Collars.
Linen Collars.
New Styles Hats and Bonnets.
New Ribbons and Flowers.
Ornaments for Hats.
Fancy Goods &c., &c.
New Goods Arriving Daily at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
Are offering some special bargains in
NEW SPRING GOODS
At 12½c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
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In every department we are offering some
Special Bargains.
At 12½c, an extra good quality of yard wide soft finish
Bleached Muslins,
Worth 16c.
At 16c, the best value in
BLEACHED MUSLINS
In the Market.
At 25 cents.
New Wide Plaids,
For Children's Dresses.
At 25 Cents, New Brocade Poplins,
Extra good bargains.
Black Alpacas, Black Alpacas.
We ask particular attention to our stock of Black Alpacas of our own importation. Best quality weight and lustre for the price ever offered. Prices from 20 cents to $1.
A. W. Erwin & Co.'s,
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New Prints,
New Ginghams,
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New Shirting Checks.
FULL STOCK
Dry Goods and Notions.
Arbuthnot,
Shannon & Co.,
239 AND 241
LIBERTY STREET.

H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
Is now offering a choice lot of
Marsailles and Honey Comb Quilts,
At very low figures.
Black and Striped Silks, Black Alpacas,
Fine Mohairs, all the New Shades
in Dress Goods.
Call early and secure bargains.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
The Largest Stock,
The Choicest Stock,
The Cheapest Stock.
OIL CLOTHS.
The Richest Designs,
The Brightest Colors,
The Best Goods.
Window Shades, Mattings, Stair Rods.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
Are just opening the largest importation of the most beautiful
CARPETS
Ever shown in this Market,
Direct from the most celebrated Looms in Europe.
SPRING STOCK OF
DOMESTIC GOODS
ARRIVING DAILY.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.

DRY GOODS.

Housekeeping Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
Carpets! Carpets!
New Stair Carpets.
New Hemp Carpets.
New Ingrain Carpets, 2 and 3 Ply.
New Brussels Carpets.
Stair and Floor Oil Cloths.
Window Hollands.
New Rustic Blinds, Gilt Blinds.
Lace Curtains, Curtain Nets.
Druggets, Mats, Rugs.
Window Fixtures, &c.
Tickings, Pillow Case Muslins.
Sheeting Muslins, Colored Quilts.
Honeycomb Quilts, Marseilles Quilts, &c.
A full stock of Housekeeping Goods at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
LIEBLER'S
PREMIUM
TRUNK FACTORY,
Has been removed to
113 WOOD STREET,
Directly opposite the old stand.
The largest and finest assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.
Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling at twenty-five per cent. below cost.
REMOVAL.
Having Removed to their Large and Elegant New Warehouse,
287 LIBERTY ST.,
PITTSBURGH,
Where we are now offering the best Brands
LOUISVILLE AND VIRGINIA
Tobaccos,
And best brands of
Fine Cut Chewing, Cigars, &c.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
Our stock is unsurpassed in Variety and Quality, and we guarantee satisfaction to all who may deal with us.
R. & W. Jenkinson,
287 Liberty Street.
REMOVAL.
Wm. Pickersgill, Jr.,
WHOLESALE
BOOT AND SHOE
HOUSE,
Has removed to the new and large four story Iron Front Warehouse,
No. 149 Wood Street,
Opposite Third National Bank.
And is now receiving a large SPRING STOCK, and having made his purchases direct from manufacturers will sell to merchants at as low prices as any Eastern House. Buyers are respectfully solicited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. mh1:27
FOR SALE,
ROLLING MILL
AND
NAIL FACTORY.
Having decided to give our undivided attention to the manufacture of Pig Metal and Railroad Iron, we offer for sale our EAGLE ROLLING MILLS, consisting of
One Eight inch Train;
One Ten inch Train;
One Fourteen inch Train, (Bar Mill);
One Sixteen inch, three high, (Bar Mill);
One Eighteen inch Nail Train;
Two Muck Trains;
Two Rotary Squeezers;
Thirty Puddling Furnaces, single;
One Puddling Furnace, double;
Seven Heating Furnaces;
One Mill, complete;
Forty-two Nail Machines, in perfect order;
Two Spike Bar Punches;
Shears, Lathes,
Steam Pumps, &c., &c.
This property is very favorably located for manufacturing Iron economically—contains 5 acres 74 perches, fronting on the Ohio River four hundred and thirty-one feet.
The above will be sold upon reasonable terms.
JAMES WOOD & CO.
O. Cheerful Voices.
Sparkling Rubies.
Schools, and 300,000 teachers and pupils are already familiar with this new School Song Books, they will need no urging nor to try this. And for our Sabbath School song Book, whose glittering title aptly describes the brightness of its contents; read the following extracts from commendatory letters; Superintendents say:
"The more we use it the better we like it."
"The music has a freshness and beauty in surpassed by any book I have seen."
Choristers say: "A work of sterling merit."
"Far excelling Sabbath School Music of the many books I have had the pleasure to use," &c.
Price of Cheerful Voices.....35 cts.
Price of Sparkling Rubies.....35 cts.
Specimen copies mailed, post-paid, for the above price.
OLIVER DITSON, & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.
mh5:ws-8
SEEDS. SEEDS.
Our annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue is now ready for mailing to all applicants enclosing stamp, and free to all regular customers. Dealers and Gardeners' lists free on application. Prime Clover and Timothy in stock at lowest market prices.
SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
SEEDSMEN,
ja31:g86-d&eow8 127 Liberty treet.
H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD.
fe28:MWF

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY
Wholesale Department
Brown Cottons, all grades,
Bleached Cottons, all grades,
Standard Prints, new styles,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
Shirting and Furniture Checks,
American and Russia Crashes,
Blue and Brown Drills,
Plain and Barred Poplins, best makes
DRESS GOODS.
Black Alpacas, Black Peplins,
Colored Alpacas and Poplins,
Corded Alpacas and Poplins,
Shirts and Drawers,
Notions, Gloves,
Hosiery, &c., &c.,
At very low prices at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny

STOVES, RANGES, &c

HARRISBURG.

The Local Option Question.

The Trial of George O. Evans, the Alleged Defaulter.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Local Option Law as It Stands.

The legislation of this session on Local Option has been so muddled and mixed that few persons know exactly the character of the law that has just got through the House. I don't know that reading the bill will benefit them much, but here it is. To accomplish a plain and simple purpose, that might be thoroughly set forth in half a dozen lines, it uses sufficient legal verbiage to stock a railroad charter. The bill is as follows:

Supplement to "an act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting license to sell intoxicating liquors," approved 27th day of March, 1872.

WHEREAS, Under the provisions of the first section of the act approved 27th of March, 1872, there is, or may be, some doubt as to the time of holding elections on the question of license or no license in certain cities and boroughs wherein the municipal elections, heretofore by law fixed, do not occur upon the same day as in the townships of the county wherein said cities or boroughs are located;

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That now it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of said act, that the election, under the provisions of the first section thereof, should be held in all the election districts and precincts of any county, including the cities and boroughs therein situated, upon the same day, and whenever by law the municipal elections in any city or borough occur at a different date from the municipal elections of the townships of the county in which said city or borough or boroughs may be holden, the election upon the question of license in said city or borough or boroughs may and shall be held upon the day now fixed by law for holding township elections in such county, and by the proper officers thereof, under the provisions of the first section of the act to which this is a supplement.

SEC. 2. Whenever upon the passage of this supplemental act the day of township elections in any county may have passed, in which county there are any city, borough or boroughs in which the annual municipal elections have not been held, the qualified voters in said city, borough or boroughs in any such county may vote upon the question of license on the day of the annual municipal election, for such city, borough or boroughs, for the year 1873; when such annual municipal election occurs on or before the third Friday of March, and triennially thereafter, but when such municipal elections in any such city, borough or boroughs do not occur on or before the third day of March, then, in any such case, the election upon the question of license shall be held on said third Friday of March, and not later. The votes for or against license in any such borough or boroughs shall be added to and counted with the votes for and against license polled in the townships of the county in which said borough or boroughs may be located, the same as if cast on the same day as the township elections. And the votes for and against license in said cities or boroughs shall be counted and certified to the Court or Board of License Commissioners, as the case may be, seperate from the vote of the townships and boroughs in any county wherein said city may be located, and if a majority vote of such city is against license then no license shall be granted for such city, but if a majority vote of such city is for license, then licenses may be granted for such city.

SEC. 3. The proper election officers of each election district in any such city, borough or boroughs are hereby authorized and required to hold and conduct an election upon the day or days mentioned in the law to which this is a supplement, or in this supplemental act, and the election officers shall be entitled to pay therefor as for the like services in holding other elections; *Provided*, The election occurs on a day different from the municipal election.

SEC. 4. If an election in any city, ward or borough has been already holden under the act to which this is a supplement, or any special act wherein the question of license has been voted upon, though act upon the day of any municipal election in such city or borough, such election is hereby declared to be legal and valid.

SEC. 5. In all cases where elections have heretofore been held in any township, ward or borough, or in any district of any city or county of this Commonwealth, under the provisions of any special act heretofore passed, authorizing the citizens thereof to vote on the question of granting licenses for sale of liquors, the qualified electors of such district, ward or boroughs shall not be debarred from voting under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, by reason of their having voted as aforesaid, or by reason of any provision or limitation in any special act whatever, but all qualified voters of every county and city in the State shall be entitled to vote on the question of granting licenses in such manner and under such restrictions as are provided in this act, and the act to which it is a supplement.

SEC. 6. That the act entitled "An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors in the county of Allegheny," approved April 8, 1872, was not intended to repeal the act, of which this is a supplement, but the same is hereby declared to be in its full force and effect as if the act approved April 3d, 1872, had never been passed; and that the election provided for to take place under and in pursuance of said act of March 21st, 1872, shall be held on the third Friday of March, 1873, and every third year thereafter, in the several wards, boroughs and townships in said county of Allegheny not excepted in said act.

SEC. 7. That all elections held in the year 1873, under this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, eight days' notice of said election shall be sufficient; and all elections held thereafter under this act, and the act to which it is a supplement, notice of said election shall be given as is required by the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement; *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not be so construed as to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, or the granting of licenses in any district wherein the same is prohibited by existing laws; and it is further declared to be the true intent and meaning of section three of the act to which this is a supplement, that so much of said section as prohibits the issuing of licenses by any "Court or Board of License Commissioners" in any district where there is a majority against license, shall apply to all officers authorized by existing laws to issue licenses for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof.

SEC. 8. That the qualified electors of the city and county of Philadelphia shall be entitled to vote on the question of granting licenses in such manner and under such restrictions as are provided in this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, at the first municipal election held in the city and county of Philadelphia for the year 1874, and at all future years thereafter, at the annual municipal elections.

SENATE.

The Local Option bill was considered.

Messrs. DAVIS (Bucks), and PERKINS offered an amendment allowing Philadelphia until October to test the question.

Mr. HOPKINS advocated local option in districts where prohibitory laws now exist. Lost.

On concurring in the Philadelphia amendment the yeas were nineteen, and nays eleven. The other portion of the bill was agreed to unanimously.

Approved this 6th day of March, A. D. 1873.

Instructing the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. NOYES, the Democratic candidate for Speaker and the gentleman that introduced the Pennsylvania Railroad bill, which Governor Hartranft refused to swallow, this morning offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House it is unwise to fix salaries of public officers in the organic law of the State, and that nothing more should be done in this respect than to fix a maximum beyond which such salaries should not be increased.

Resolved, That the number of members of the Senate and House of this Commonwealth as now fixed by the Constitution, should not be increased.

Resolved, That the salaries of public officers in a republic, should be sufficient to remunerate for the services of intelligent men, and not so inadequate as to compel persons of limited means from occupying official trusts; and therefore, that the salary now paid to members of the Legislature in this State *should be increased to $1,500 per annum* without mileage.

The rush of these resolutions in the italicised words at the close. If passed, the Committee on Ways and Means will take the $1,500 idea as instructions, and report the salaries of members in accord with the spirit of the resolution. That's what a good many members want, and the example of Congress the other day is one they will only be too happy to imitate, if it can be done with safety. The debate took place on the resolves, when it was interrupted by the hour of adjournment, with Mr. Orvis on the floor in opposition. They will come up again, and probably raise a long and exciting debate.

Clerical Appointments.

Colonel M. S. Quay, Secretary of the Commonwealth, has announced the following appointments in his department: Chief Clerk, Thomas B. McCamant, of Blair county; Clerks, Benj. F. Chandler, of Dauphin; Jas. Bellas, Fulton; Jas. Easter, Robert P. Beatty, of Perry; Job M. Jordon, of Bedford; Wm. M. Porter, of Cumberland; Lane S. Hart, of Montgomery, and Howard H. Hartranft, of Lycoming. Messenger, Benj. P. Thompson, of Montgomery.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The Evans Case—A Verdict in Favor of the Commonwealth.

HARRISBURG, March 6.—The jury in the Evans case returned a verdict in favor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the first count in $149,702.75; that the defendant was not an officer or a public agent, but received money sent as the special agent, appointed by the Governor, pursuant to a joint resolution passed March 14, 1867, by John F. Hartranft, Auditor General, March 13, 1870. Said appointments are made part of the verdict. The second and third counts of the *narr* are not supported. It is supposed that the Commonwealth will appeal.

Connecticut Congressional Contentions.

HARTFORD, CONN., March 5.—The Republican Convention for the First Congressional District to-day nominated Gen. J. R. Hawley, for Congress, by acclamation. Resolutions warmly commending his action in Congress, and condemning the legislators of all parties concerned in the Credit Mobilier corruption and in the unwarrantable increase of salaries, were unanimously passed.

The Democrats of the First Congressional District to-day nominated S. P. Kendall for Congress. Resolutions were adopted denouncing corruption in Congress.

NEW ORLEANS.

Battle Between McEnery's Militia and Police.

The Militia Routed and Order Restored.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—This morning's *Times* has the following: In the early part of yesterday rumors prevailed to the effect that something serious was on foot. It was generally supposed that the success attending the demonstration the previous evening would be followed up by an attack on the different stations throughout the city. A thousand different reports prevailed during the morning, but at noon the excitement had gradually subsided, there being nothing further done to warrant the feeling.

Later in the day, however, and about nightfall, it became evident that movements of some sort were on foot. Bodies of men were assembling at different points in the central portion of the city, and arms were freely displayed. It was said upon the streets that one of the large political clubs had offered Gov. McEnery four thousand men early in the afternoon, and to increase the number. The number of bodies appearing seemed to justify this assertion.

A company of about one hundred was assembled at the lower part of Camp street, another on Poydras and Magazine streets, and another gathering was reported in the neighborhood of Sugar Bend. About 9:30 a squad of militia moved down Royal street, and emerging into the plaza in front of the St. Louis Cathedral, fired into the station house. The fire was returned from the building, killing General Ogden's shoulder. The militia retreated, but in about twenty minutes were reinforced by some three hundred men. Pickets were then stationed at the intersection of Royal with Toulouse street, St. Peter with St. Ann street, and at the head of St. Peter street, and at the corner of Chartres and St. Ann streets. There was also a guard placed at the corners of Chartres and Toulouse streets.

After the first brush the station house was closed and bolted. The stores of P. Buroud and J. Guilfoux and L. E. Lee, containing arms, were broken open by the militia and the contents appropriated.

At about 9:45 o'clock General Badger, with three companies of police, numbering eighty each, and one piece of artillery, appeared at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets. The piece was soon limbered up and taken down the street, the police marching by fours on Banquette street. When they reached Toulouse street firing commenced, a rattling volley being delivered from Dauphine street. The police returned the fire, but in the confusion had some difficulty in unlimbering the piece. There was a continuous musketry fire for five minutes, when at last the gun was gotten into position, and was discharged twice down Chartres street. This created some indecision in the ranks of the militia, and they fell back momentarily, but quickly rallied, and the firing was resumed. A final shot was discharged from the gun, and the militia retreated into Jackson Square, the police remaining on Chartres street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets.

At ten o'clock the militia were being rapidly reinforced from all quarters of the city, the squads leaving in the direction of Jackson Square.

So far as known one man was killed and eight wounded on the side of the militia. There was only one casualty reported among the police, a man being slightly wounded in the arm.

One of Gen. Emory's staff arrived on the scene of action at the corner of St. Peter and Levee streets at half past ten o'clock, and asked for the commander of the mob. Some one informed the officer that it was not a mob, but real citizens of New Orleans. Colonel Ogden and General Waggaman coming up, the United States officer informed them that he came from General Emory and had orders to request the militia to disperse, adding at the same time that General Emory had received instructions to that effect from Washington. Colonel Ogden responded that he would order the men to retire and disperse immediately. He requested that Mr. Boyd, who held a position in the Court building, also would be permitted to pass through the lines with his men. The officer said he could merely submit this request to the commander of the police. Colonel Ogden went down and endeavored to have Mr. Boyd released, but his efforts were of no avail.

We learn that about this time General Waggaman, commanding the militia, was met by General Smith, of the United States army, in front of the cathedral. General Smith requested General Waggaman, in the name of the United States, to disperse his forces, which the latter at once complied with, remarking at the same time: "General Smith, despite your courtesy, I cannot say I am glad to meet you, since it appears that I am destined to have that pleasure only in the capacity of a prisoner." It will be remembered that General Waggaman surrendered himself and command to this officer last December. Afterwards the crowd gradually dispersed, and left the police in quiet possession of the buildings. The action of the United States troops was taken in obedience to the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1873.

To General W. H. Emory, Commanding the Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, Louisiana:

The President directs you to prevent any violent interference with the State Government of Louisiana. Acknowledge receipt.

[Signed] W. T. SHERMAN, General.

AT 8.30 P. M. Precinct Station No. 70 was recaptured by the Metropolitans. At half-past two o'clock this morning General Badger, with eighty men and one piece of artillery, reached the station, and making a detour of the rear of the building, advanced toward it and sent off Major Mogey to demand their surrender. Before he reached the police station the attacking party were received with a volley from the shotguns of perhaps seventy-five men, and they immediately returned the fire. The men on duty there stood, and their police badges in, captured the station and seven prisoners. It was then ascertained that M. K. Chandler, a citizen, had been mortally wounded, a ball penetrating his abdomen, and the man named Ernest Livaudais was struck in the arm with a buckshot. Chandler was conveyed to a drug store, where a physician attended him.

At half-past three o'clock all was quiet. The police at that hour returned to the upper portion of the market house, leaving a small guard on duty.

The City Quiet.

The city is very quiet this evening. It is believed no further demonstrations will be made while the United States troops remain in charge.

A Serenading Party Horribly Injured and Disfigured.

The Mahoning *Register*, of March 6th, contains the following: A savage and brutal outrage was committed in Hubbard, Trumbull county, on Friday evening last, by which one man and several boys were horribly injured and disfigured. Residing in that village, is an aged man named William Collar, who although he has passed the allotted time of man, three score and ten, allowed the potent power of love to overcome his better judgment, and wooed and won a dutchess. Which has been the cause of the village for some time, named Mrs. Lyons. On Wednesday evening, the 26th inst., they were joined in wedlock. On Friday evening following, several young boys or men, concluded to pay the couple a serenading visit. After entertaining the bridal pair for a short time with songs and other music incident to such occasions, they were invited by Mrs. Hubbalow, to approach the door, where they would receive a donation of money to be used in the purchase of refreshments. John Burke, Frank and Silas Collar, William Cable and William Edwards, approached the door and were met with a shower of saltpeter and vitriol by her to whom had been entrusted a battery standing near by. The result of the injuries sustained by the unfortunate men are as follows: John Burke has lost one eye, and has a badly burned face; Frank Collar, burned badly on the right side of head; Joseph Benjamin, a man about forty years of age, who was passing by, received some of the liquid in his eyes, one eye is entirely destroyed, and it is thought that he will lose the other; William Cable is badly burned on the neck; a good portion of Silas Collar's clothing was completely burned off. The woman was arrested and taken before Squire King, of that village, and after a hearing, placed under $2,000 bonds to answer at court. Shortly after, Mr. Collar applied for a warrant for her rearrest, but for some reason did not receive it. He then went to Brookfield and procured a warrant for her arrest from Squire Hamilton. She was taken to that village. After a hearing she was required to enter into a recognizance of $1,000 to answer at court. The partner of the fiendish diabolical deed at one time lived in Youngstown. Her maiden name was "Lucas."

THE INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—A dispatch received from Fairchilds, via Yreka, says: Elijah Steele left here yesterday morning with instructions from the peace commissioners to offer to the Modocs the following terms as a basis of peace: First, surrender as prisoners of war to General Canby, and receive full amnesty for the past; second, be removed to Angelis Island, there to be clothed, fed and sheltered as soldiers are till a permanent home in some warmer country may be found, perhaps Arizona; third, to be fed, clothed and sheltered in their new home till such time as they will be able to maintain themselves, their women and children, to receive transportation to Angelis Island, thence to their new home; fourth, General Canby is of the opinion that he can promise Captain Jack and some of his head men permission to visit the President.

An interview in the evening with the Indians was very unsatisfactory. Scoochim was quite hostile in manner. The speech of Captain Jack was pacific. Sixty-nine warriors were present at the council, twenty odd of whom were strangers to Steele. After the council Scar-faced Charlie told Steele to sleep in his bed, as there was danger of his being safely, and that he would look out for him. Charlie sat beside him all night. In the morning Captain Jack was decorated with a warrior's hat, and Scoochim was the chief speaker, quite willing in tone and manner. After he had done, Captain Jack made a war speech, and the warrior's hat was removed from his head. Twenty-three warriors were present only at the morning council. Jack and Scoochim claimed that these were all the warriors they had, not thinking they had been counted the evening before. They finally proposed that if they could be left in the Lava Bed, and the past forgotten, they would make peace, and wanted Meacham and Applegate to come to them to-morrow to shake hands and conclude peace.

THE WEATHER.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The indications of March heretofore, in some cases, have failed to correspond with the facts, and I was about to omit giving the indications, but will risk their publicity; being of a wild and mixed up nature that they are almost indescribable. The February indications we copy.

"From 27th January to 26th February, point to twenty-three cloudy and variable days, seventeen of snow or rain, seven of fair and clear. A stormy, changeable, cold, disagreeable month."

RECORD.

From 27th of January to February 26th cloudy; variable twenty-two days; rain six, snow nine, clear and fine eight, hard freeze sixteen; rain and melted snow fell 3 36-100 inches. Daily average of the thermometer, 31; river 9 feet.

The same days in January and February, 1865, the daily average of the thermometer was 31½. March was warmer than the present is likely to be; the spring and summer were all the farmer could desire. The river was up 4 to 9 feet till August. Thunder showers numerous, and many persons killed by lightning.

Green peas were plenty in market on June 1, and many of the early vegetables, greens, &c., were in the market before May. The winter, with the exception of the length of it, was similar in this region to the past one.

The prospect for the farmer now, and a healthy atmosphere, is very good. The farmer will lose nothing by not being able to break and fill the ground in March, if the rains in April are not excessive. The prospect is more favorable.

INDICATIONS.

From February 26th to March 28th, twenty-two cloudy and variable days, and eleven of rain and snow, principally on the days of cloud and fair. Milder, higher temperature after 21st inst., prevailing winds west of north-west; dry, cold and piercing with but a few spring like days, with little rain; blustering short storms of fine frosty snow, also squalls of snow storms of short duration; and at intervals of spitting feather flakes, a mixed up cold dry month with no continued river of suitable dept for large boats.

In our October, November and December report it was said there would be more frequent snow storms, and would lay longer than usual.

P. S. Since writing the above I have observed the rapid and very high rise of the barometer in connection with the low thermometer, which indicates a heavy storm of snow, or snow and rain, within three or four days.

PITTSBURGH, March 4, 1873. G. A.

HOW BLIND BEGGARS BEG.

Paying a Man to Lead Twenty-five Dollars per Month—A Complaint Before an Alderman—How it was Entertained.

Henry Finke yesterday morning entered Alderman Taylor's office, on Sixth street, and wanted to make an information against a blind beggar called "Tom." Finke stated that he had worked for "Blind Tom" two months, at fifteen dollars per month, that he did please his employer so well that he raised his wages to twenty-five dollars. He had always paid him promptly every week, but now he owed him one week's pay at the rate of twenty-five dollars per month, and he wouldn't pay him. The 'Squire here interposed and asked him what he did for this blind man. "Why lead him 'round," was the reply. The Alderman then asked him the name of the blind beggar. Finke stated he couldn't gave that, as all he knew of his name was "Tom." The Alderman then interposed again, and asked him how he expected to get any money from a poor blind man. His reply was rather characteristic. "Why, sir, that 'ere blind man is better off now you are; he has property in State stock $10,000, and the cuss has $900 in a Pittsburgh savings bank." The Alderman then asked him why such a strapping young fellow as he was should go around leading a blind man for a living. "Why, sir, you ought both to be in jail." "O, sir," said the man, "I have a very weak back; I ain't able to work, so I does dis 'ere." The 'Squire then told him that Tom's name, and he would entertain his complaint. The fellow perhaps thought "discretion the better part of valor," and did not return. It is well to be on guard against these blind beggars, for there are fully half a millions provided for them, in addition to what is given at the houses. Garretsville pays $60 per month, and many of the early vegetables, greens, &c., were in the market before May. The winter, with the exception of the length of it, was similar in this region to the past one.

A MYSTERY CLEARED.

Mrs. Nunns Died of Consumption—No Evidence of Croton Oil Found—The Post Mortem Examination.

The Nunns' mystery was pretty thoroughly cleared yesterday by an autopsy of the body made by Dr. Donnelly, of this city, Dr. T. J. McGee, of Sandy Creek, and Dr. D. Alter, of Parnassus. These gentlemen have made a thorough examination, and decided that the deceased died from consumption, and can find no visible evidence of croton oil. There is no doubt but that as a case of poisoning it will fall through, and Wm. Nunns, now in jail, cleared of the serious charge brought against him by his own suspicious actions. There is hardly an all shown to warrant a charge of poisoning.

The first witness sworn was Mrs. Eliza Foster, who acted as nurse on the night of the death of Mrs. Nunns. Her evidence did not tend to throw any light upon the case. She stated that deceased had been very weak for over a month, unable to get out of bed, suffering from consumption. Mrs. Elizabeth Nunns of Johnston Station with whom Mrs. Nunns had boarded for four months, stated that the deceased had suffered from consumption and corroborated Mrs. Foster's testimony. She was attended by Dr. McGee, who came frequently till within two weeks of the woman's death. She had been confined to her bed some four weeks. Nunns had admitted to a little croton oil to her the night of her death, since which time she complained of her stomach. Nunns was there the morning after her death.

After this the inquest was adjourned until the 20th instant at Mr. Cunnen's. The post mortem examination of the contents of the stomach will be made if found necessary. She was forty-one years of age, a native of England and leaves one child.

WANTS THE LAND.

A $40,000 Farm in Dispute—Litigation Over It—Suit Entered in the District Court.

Yesterday morning a bill in equity was filed in the District Court by Joseph Hanner against A. M. Buchman, Isaac Williams and C. H. Love, to determine the ownership of a certain farm in Upper St. Clair township. Mr. Hanner, in his paper, sets forth that in March, 1872, the farm owned by Isaac Williams was posted for sale by the Sheriff, upon an execution issued to Mr. Buchanan. Before the day of sale, however, a compromise was effected, by which it was agreed to let the sale be private, and under this arrangement the property was sold into the name of Messrs. Buchanan, Williams & Love, who made an agreement with Hanner to sell the farm for $40,000. Hanner says he paid ten dollars down to bind the sale. He was not to make any payments until October 1st, 1872, but when he came on that day to make the payment he was prevented by reason of the absence of Mr. Williams. Hanner alleges he proffered the money but it could not be received. Subsequently he was absent from the city for about six weeks, and in the meantime word was sent to his office that the money could be received. He attended to the business as soon as he came home, but was informed that the agreement was broken. The old execution was then revived and the farm is posted for sale. Hanner asks that an injunction be issued to prevent this, and asks further that the defendants be compelled to ratify the original agreement.

The preliminary injunction was ordered and the case will come in for a hearing in two weeks.

OBITUARY.

Death of Col. William Hopkins.

Last evening Col. William Hopkins, a member of the Constitutional Convention from Washington, Pa., died at the Union Depot in this city while on his way home from Philadelphia. The deceased left Philadelphia for Washington on last Thursday, and upon arriving in this city was taken sick with the pneumonia, which resulted in his death. The deceased was well known in this part of the State, having been a member of the House and Senate, and at one time Speaker of the former. He was also for many years Canal Commissioner. Deceased was a prominent member of the Second U. P. Church, Washington, and was formerly connected as an honorable, Christian gentleman. A committee from the Constitutional Convention will visit this city and take charge of the remains.

Two Men Killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On Wednesday evening, about eight o'clock, a locomotive on the Pennsylvania railroad, stopped at Portage station, about ninety miles from the city, to take on water, without taking the precaution of sending back a flagman. In a short time a western bound freight train approached at a rapid speed, and the conductor of the freight did not notice the locomotive standing on the track until within a short distance from it. Although every effort was made to check the speed of the train, it was then too late, and a terrible collision was the result. The stationary engine was tossed from the track and almost completely demolished, while the freight train and locomotive were thrown together in one mass by the shock. Some six hours elapsed before the wreck could be removed.

George Beals, the engineer of the freight locomotive, was instantly killed, and Patrick Darley, a brakeman, received injuries from which he died soon after. Beals was married and lived in Altoona. One or two others were slightly injured.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

....Some time ago Norman M. Smith, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Allegheny county, addressed a letter to General Negley, calling attention to the numerous soldiers' graves in Allegheny county, which are unmarked. The General endorsed the letter and sent it to the Secretary of War. Belknap. The Secretary has replied that he considers he has no advertising for, and that the department is now awaiting a more definite action of Congress, as to what manner of toombstones shall be adopted.

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. B. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 619:TuW.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

The Great Organ—The Burdett—Not Sham Stops.

The Burdett Organ is the only one that contains no sham stops; every stop having a distinctive variety of tone. Purchasers are not deceived by an array of sham stops which other makers purposely get up to mislead unsuspecting customers, and to obtain higher prices than the instruments are really worth. For instance the celebrated *Celeste Stop* is in the Burdett organ, composed of a separate and distinct set of reeds, producing a delightful tone, while in most other organs there is no separate set of reeds, and the effect is but a muddy conglomeration of sound. If you desire an organ the most complete in tone and durability, and returning you dollar for dollar in musical excellence, get the Burdett, which can be obtained only at H. Kieler & Bro.'s warerooms, No. 122 Wood street. These first-class Burdetts are offered as low as the ordinary slop shop organ which has to be peddled around the country in order to find customers.

A Fatal Fall.

Yesterday morning about one o'clock, William Perry, a resident of Oakland, fell down stairs at his residence, and received injury from which he died shortly afterwards. The deceased lived in the second story of a house, which was reached by a pair of stairs from the outside. His wife was aroused at the hour named by his knocking, and upon going to the door, discovered him lying at the foot of the stairs dead. Coroner West held an inquest upon the remains yesterday afternoon, when a verdict of death from concussion of the brain caused by a fall, was returned. Deceased was twenty-eight years of age, and a sober, industrious man. He leaves a wife and two small children. He was a native of Wales. It is thought while sitting on the banisters, he lost his balance and fell over backwards.

Revenue Collections.

The following is an abstract of the revenue collections made during the month of February, by T. W. Davis, Esq., United States Collector of Internal Revenues for the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania:

Total collections on spirits	$13,507 05
" " " tobacco	24,163 49
" " " fermented liq'rs	9,088 53
" " " b'ks and b'nk'rs	415 52
" penalties, &c., collected	28 81
Grand total	$48,103 61

G. A.

Dropped Dead.

Coroner West held an inquest yesterday upon the body of John Punucker, aged twenty-one years, who was employed as helper at the Bridge Works on Forty-ninth street. Deceased dropped dead yesterday afternoon while running near the works. His parents reside in the Eighteenth ward. A verdict of heart disease, caused by over-exertion while running, was returned.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands.

PERSONAL.

MR. HAMLIN, ex-Vice President, has $250,000.

THE Grecian ladies counted their age from their marriage, not their birth.

THE Marquis of Bute is reported to contemplate an American tour during the coming summer.

MRS. ANNA A. POMEROY, former wife of "Brick" Pomeroy, of La Crosse, has married James H. Reed, of Fulton, Ill.

LOUISA A. BOYCE, imprisoned in Chicago on a charge of "involuntary murder," has been detected in stealing a set of false teeth belonging to a sympathizing female friend.

ELIZABETH AFFOLTER, the last of the patriotic Swiss women who, commanded by an Amazon, fought against the French on the 2d of March, 1798, died lately in Grenchen, Switzerland.

GEN. EDWARD JOHNSON, aged 57, died at Richmond on Monday. He served with distinction in the Florida and Mexican wars as an officer of the United States army, and during the late civil war fought with the South.

MR. FRANK BUCKLAND, the eminent English naturalist, has some curious things sent him by post, such as a live scorpion and a Scotch viper, which came to life again on the way, and received an extra killing by the Postmaster General.

MRS. SHERMAN, the female poisoner, in New Haven jail, has been visited by the Rev. Mr. Goodshell, who reports that she appears "to be a person born with no moral sense whatever, with not the slightest idea of right and wrong, and yet not to be a person of loose habits or deep passions."

GRACE GREENWOOD don't understand why it is that handsome but giddy young ladies get employment in the Washington Departments, when thoughtful, experienced and prudent middle-aged women, who greatly need the proceeds of their employment, can get no such situations. Grace is dull for one of her age.

Will of a Millionaire.

The will of the late Martin Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, N. Y., dated January 18th, 1873, disposes of a large amount of property among his nine children as follows: Mrs. E. W. Robinson, daughter, the sum of $74,000; the house and lot on Pacific street, where she now resides, worth $12,000, with a release of a debt of $14,000, due the testator from the husband of the said Elizabeth; to Frederick W. Kalbfleisch, son, the sum of $100,000, less $23,000 worth of bonds and about $35,000 of indorsement and liabilities of said son; to Martin Luther, Helen M. Thursby, the house and lot on South Fourth street, worth $8,000, and $92,000 cash; to his son, Edward L. G. Kalbfleisch, the sum of $50,000; to sons Charles H., Albert M., and Franklin H. K. Kalbfleisch, the store now occupied by them on Fulton street, at the corner of Cliff street, now at 196 Cliff street, and the store on Cliff street, subject to a lien of $13,000, to be secured by bond and mortgage, for the payment of the other legacies; to F. H. Kalbfleisch, also, the house and lot on Portland avenue, where he now resides, subject to the payment of $15,000 to the executors; to his daughter, Josephine M. L. Peet, the house and grounds at Bushwick avenue, with all the personal property attached thereto, valued in all at about $60,000; to his daughter, Isabella S. Weaver, the sum of $75,000; the condition of all these legacies being that the heirs shall have the use of the legacies during their lives, and that it shall descend to their heirs as though the same were given to them absolutely after they had died intestate. In the codicil dated February 4, 1873, the legacy of Edward L. G. Kalbfleisch is decreased from $75,000 to $50,000, the amount previously stated. The executors are Charles H., Albert M. and Franklin A. H. Kalbfleisch. All the remainder of the property above the legacies, real, personal and mixed, is directed to be divided equally among all the children of the testator.

Power of Friction Illustrated.

The steamship Saragossa was lately put upon the ways at Baltimore, supposed to need only new caulking and copper. The caulkers got to work, and the seams dressed out with the irons preparatory to driving in the new oakum. Imagine the astonishment of the caulkers when many the iron, subjected to only a feeble blow, went clear into the vessel. A closer inspection resulted, and it was discovered that for the distance of eighty feet on each side of the ship where the boilers rest, planks which eighty years ago were three and one-half inches thick, were now mere boards of one-half inch in thickness. They were not worm eaten, and to all appearances were sound as when first spiked and bolted to the huge skeleton of a ship. And here a lesson in the power of friction may be aptly illustrated. Beneath the boilers of the Saragossa it was discovered that particles of coal had dropped from time to time, and the mere motion of the vessel, as she rocked at sea, had shaken the loose pieces of material from side to side on the plates and worm them to the thickness of boards used in the ordinary skill, such as are used on our creeks.

Wages in Switzerland.

The remuneration for the different kinds of labor in Switzerland, as we learn from an official report just made by the Swiss Government, is as follows: Weavers receive $1.92 to $3.12 per week; dyers, from $1.68 to 2.64 per week; silk spinners, from $1.92 to $2.40 per week; printers, from $2.88 to 3.60 per week; stocking weavers, from $2.40 to $4.32 per week. Gas workers are paid 72 cents a day; powder makers, 96 cents; tool and furniture makers, 60 cents; paper makers, 56; brewers and cigar makers, from 38 to 76 cents; vine dressers, from 38 to 56 cents, and agricultural laborers from 24 cents to 38 cents. Masons, boilers, gardeners, book-binders, shoemakers, and carpenters receive from 38 cents to 56 cents a day, and watchmakers, bakers, wheelwrights and ordinary mechanics receive from 20 cents to 34 cents a day. Mowers are paid 68 cents, and gunsmiths from 72 cents to $1.14 a day. The average of wages is very low, and only in a few cases amounts to 72 cents a day.

A SINGULAR railway accident occurred recently in Italy. The boiler of an engine burst, tearing the locomotive to pieces, sending the forward half with the four wheels along the line, and reversing and overturning the tender and wagons to the last one. The fireman was shot up into the air with such force that, coming in contact with the telegraph wires, they snapped like threads, and the man, describing a semi-circle, fell dead.

VARIOUS ITEMS OF INTEREST.

IOWA had 5,663,994 acres of land under cereals and hay last year.

A MICHIGAN man feeds seven bushels of corn a day to his 2,000 chickens and turkeys.

A MAN in Oregon has a calf with wings. He keeps it chained in order to prevent a rise in veal.

THE pert misses of a San Francisco grammar school have mutinied against the principal, who to do them justice, would seem to be an ignoramus generally. The girls' grievances are summed up in this frank confession of one of them reported: "We hate him. He don't know anything—he's a fool, and I told him so—he don't smell good."

ABOUT 30 years ago, Gerritt Smith donated to Oberlin College a tract of 65 acres of land in West Virginia. Some years ago the College attempted to sell the land, which has increased in value until now it is worth $25,000 or $80,000, but it was found that squatters had taken possession of it and would not yield. Suits of ejectment were brought against them, and, after years of litigation, at a cost to the college of $4,000, the matter has at length been decided against the squatters.

THE fourth wife of a man in the eastern part of Milton, Mass., was (as is usual for ladies after marriage) regulating the fixtures in general about the house, and went into the attic, accompanied by a boy of some six or seven summers, where she saw a pair of neatly made saw-horses, such as carpenters use in cutting lumber. She said: "Sammy, my son, what are these horses for?" "Well, father lays these horses to put his wives' coffins on." Imagine that span of horses taking a Sam Patch leap from the attic window of a two story house, with: "I guess my coffin won't ride you this week."

A LITTLE Little Rock (Ark.) girl died a few days ago of what was supposed to be cerebro-spinal meningitis. The *Gazette* says: "Dr. Quidor, doubting the cause of her death, obtained permission to make a *post mortem* examination. The examination disclosed the fact that the little girl's stomach was loaded with boiled cabbage, which had worked itself into one hard solid mass, distending the stomach and causing death, the victim dying in convulsions. The doctor says that many of the deaths credited to this cerebro-spinal disease are due to nothing else than the use of the western country. This old mess must now be thrown out of the annual consumption after this, as it is not available for speculative purposes. It is difficult to give any reliable opinion as to the future of the market. Indications, however, point to believe that it cannot be over 50,000 brls of new mess pork packed this season, and that unless the packing of mess pork here was extremely limited and confined to but few houses, some of the latter would be compelled to put up a single barrel. Last year the manufacture of barreled pork was returned by the packers at 152,000 brls which with the addition of 70,000 brls of the subsequent shipments, ought to have given us a stock of over 200,000 brls. This has been reduced by our packers and warehousemen at the close of the season to only 45,152 brls mess, and 6,614 brls all other kinds of pork, total 101,275 brls. The stock of mess at Louisville, and Milwaukee, is much smaller than last year, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Toledo, Indianapolis, etc., have made hardly any, while the markets on the seaboard, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Orleans, are comparatively bare, so that there will probably a more urgent demand for, and a higher price realized for, mess pork from now on than in any of the months past.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Shipping List says: Scotch Pig is without change. Cablegrams report a further advance in prices. Coltness and Gartsherrie being now quoted 170s and Glengarnock 178s. The almost entire absence of demand for copper, together with the depression from various quarters, and the high cost here, the difficulty of moving goods, and general tightness of the money market, these causes combine to restrict purchases to current needs. Most of the sales noted below were made at previous rates. We quote Lake in bond at 20½c; Kewenaw, Garretsville $@26c, and Colborne nominally $@26c. The sales are 75 tons Glengarnock, on private terms; 200 tons Coltness and small lots Gartsherrie $60, and 200 tons Monkland, at Philadelphia, on terms not made public. Bessemer Pig is without much change; several rolling mills, we understand, are running on short time for want of orders; No. 1 Pig may be quoted at $70@$75; No. 2 at $60@$65; Forge is in less demand than Nos. 1 and 2, and may be quoted quiet at $56@$61; 100 tons No. 1 and 2 Monkland sold at Philadelphia, on terms not made public. Gartsherrie $62@60, and Coltness nominally $61@62. The sales are 75 tons Glengarnock, on private terms; 200 tons Coltness and small lots Gartsherrie $60, and 200 tons Monckland, at Philadelphia, on terms not made public. Bessemer Pig is without much change; several rolling mills, we understand, are running on short time for want of orders; No. 1 Pig may be quoted at $70@$75; No. 2 at $60@$65; Forge is in less demand than Nos. 1 and 2, and may be quoted quiet at $56@$61; 100 tons No. 1 and 2 Monkland sold at Philadelphia, on terms not made public. Gartsherrie $62@60, and Coltness nominally $61@62. The sales are 75 tons Glengarnock, on private terms; 200 tons Coltness and small lots Gartsherrie $60, and 200 tons Monckland, at Philadelphia, on terms not made public. Bessemer Pig is without much change; several rolling mills, we understand, are running on short time for want of orders; No. 1 Pig may be quoted at $70@$75; No. 2 at $60@$65; Forge is in less demand than Nos. 1 and 2, and may be quoted quiet at $56@$61; 100 tons No. 1 and 2 Monkland sold at Philadelphia, on terms not made public. Gartsherrie $62@60, and Coltness nominally $61@62. The sales are 75

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

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TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited.

Interest owed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
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Subscription Books Still Open

FOR THE

U. S. 5 PER CENT.

Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street

ISIDORE COBLENS,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

Stocks, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on Commission.

OFFICE—No. 58½ Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. E. ANDERSON,
D. S. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
R. W. RANKIN, ALEX. SPEER,
JOHN F. SCOTT, J. S. ELDER,
J. H. BORLAND, E. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
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NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET,

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Entrance to Office, through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank.)

Bank Stocks,
Insurance Stock,
Bonds and Mortgages,

And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER bought and sold on commission only. Whether you wish to buy or sell, call on or address him as above. ja28-jy6

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 11, 1873.

The local money market is comparatively easy. Bank loans have funds in supply for good paper but scrutinize closely all the paper that is offered. Inferior paper is not wanted even at higher figures. Strictly first class paper can be readily placed at current rates.

The interest on $300,000 three per cent certificates will cease April 4th. This call of three per cents takes all of the $10,000 denomination, and leaves $325,000 of the $5,000 denomination yet to be withdrawn. The total called up to this date is $15,770,000. Some certificates have been presented without being called, and these will always have the privilege of presenting them at any time for legal tenders.

The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his Stock Sales Room, 108 Smithfield street:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$72 25
Homestead Bank ($60 paid in)	57 50
Pennsylvania Insurance Co., full paid.	40 00

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold.	115¾	115¾
U. S. Sixes—1881.	116¾	116¾
" —coupons.	118¾	118¾
5-20—1862	114¾	114¾
" 1864	115¾	115¾
" 1865	116¾	116¾
" 1865 new.	114¾	114¾
" 1867.	116¾	116¾
" 1868—coupons.	116¾	116¾
10-40s.	110¾	110¾
10-40s—coupons.	110¾	110¾
Currency 6's.	113¾	113¾
New 5 per cents	113¾	113¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	106½	105¾
Erie.	65	65
R. H. & E.	9	9
C. C. & I. C.	40¾	40¾
St. Paul.	53¾	53¾
Do. preferred.	74	74
Michigan Southern.	94¾	94¾
Do. Central	106¾	106¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.	93¾	93¾
Rock Island.	110	110¾
North Western Common	81¾	81¾
Do. preferred	89¾	89¾
Pacific Mail.	60	60
Western Union Telegraph.	87½	87½
Ohio & Mississippi.	25¾	25¾
Union Pacific.	35¾	35¾
Toledo & Wabash.	73¾	74
Adams Express.	47	
Wells, Fargo & Co.	67	
U. S. Express.	53	53½
Harlem.	126¾	125

NEW YORK, March 11, 1873.

Money continues close, and ranged to-day from 6 to 7 per cent., closing at 6½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 7@8 per cent. Sterling exchange steady at 109½@109¾ for sixty days and 110@110¼ for demand. Gold loans at 5 per cent. To-day for carrying. Customs receipts, $720,000. Treasury disbursements, $1,100,000. Governments dull, but strong. State bonds dull, with Tennessees very strong. Railroad bonds in good demand. The stock market was quiet throughout the day, with no features of importance. Pacific Mail, New York Central and Rock Island were the leaders. Prices generally tended higher during the morning, and lower in the afternoon, under reports that Boutwell would be defeated for the Senate, but late dealings were attended by a recovery, owing to the announcement from the Treasury and news from the Massachusetts Senatorial election, which is believed to insure the retirement of Boutwell, and that Judge Richardson will succeed him in the Treasury. Under these influences the market closed strong. Pacific Mail sold at 60 to 61, but fell to 60¾ at the close. Rock Island advanced from 109¾ to 110¾, from the report received that the Erie & Hartford and Erie Companies have performed a satisfactory examination of the condition of the lower under the Bordell mortgage. The stockholders and bondholders outside of the Bordell mortgage have agreed to a scheme of reorganization, and at 80 per cent. of the present nominal value if the committee and two gentlemen of the Bordell mortgage company can obtain a loan of $10,000,000 in Europe if the ruling banks in Europe will accept the Bordell mortgage. Telegrams from Amsterdam and Frankfort report a depression in American railway bonds, and a decided weakness in the stock market, which is affected by the same influences. Gold is $\frac{1}{8}$@$\frac{1}{4}$. U. S. coupons of 1881, 116¼@—; do of '62, 113¾; do '64, 115¾; do '65, 116¼; do do new, 114¾; do do '67, 116¾; do '68, 116¼; new 5s, 113¾; 10-40s, 110¾; currency 6's, 113¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93½; Tennessee, old, 62; do new 62, 59½; Virginia, new, 56; do old, 46; North Carolina, old, 36; do new, 17.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100; Western Union Telegraph Company, 87½; Quicksilver, 37½; do preferred, 54½; Wells, Fargo & Co., express, 68½; American Merchants' Union Express, 47; United States Express, 53½; Pacific Mail, 60; New York Central, 106½; Erie, 65; do preferred, 78½; Hudson, 126½; do preferred, 135; Michigan Central, 106¾; Illinois Central, 125; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 93; Chicago, 93½; Northwestern, 81½; do preferred, 89½; Rock Island, 110¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93¾; St. Paul, 53¾; do preferred, 74; Wabash, 74; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 94; Terre Haute, 16; do preferred, 40; Ohio & Mississippi, 26¾; do preferred, 39½; Chicago & Alton, 93; do preferred, 100; Burlington & Quincy, 111; Lake Shore, 94¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 93¾; Central of New Jersey, 94; Pacific Mail, 60¾; Central Pacific, 93¾; Union, 35¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 90½; Hartford & Erie, 9; Bankers' bills, 109¾.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1873.

MONEY.—Call loans, 6@7 per cent.; prime discounting paper, 7@8 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling, 60 days, 109½@109¾; sight, 110@110¼.

GOLD.—Opened at 115¾, rose to 115¾, fell to 115¾, and closed at 115¾@115¾. Clearances, $20,000,000. Customs receipts, $720,000. Sub-Treasury receipts, $1,100,000. Exports for the week, $6,000,000. Imports, $6,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.—Dull but strong. State bonds dull and nominal. Railroad bonds in good demand.

STOCKS.—Dull throughout the day, with no features of importance. Prices generally tended higher during the morning, and lower in the afternoon, under reports that Boutwell would be defeated for the Senate, but late dealings were attended by a recovery, owing to the announcement from the Treasury and news from the Massachusetts Senatorial election, which is believed to insure the retirement of Boutwell, and that Judge Richardson will succeed him in the Treasury. Under these influences the market closed strong. Pacific Mail sold at 60 to 61, but fell to 60¾ at the close. Rock Island advanced from 109¾ to 110¾, from the report received that the Erie & Hartford and Erie Companies have performed a satisfactory examination of the condition of the lower under the Bordell mortgage. The stockholders and bondholders outside of the Bordell mortgage have agreed to a scheme of reorganization, and at 80 per cent. of the present nominal value if the committee and two gentlemen of the Bordell mortgage company can obtain a loan of $10,000,000 in Europe if the ruling banks in Europe will accept the Bordell mortgage. Telegrams from Amsterdam and Frankfort report a depression in American railway bonds, and a decided weakness in the stock market, which is affected by the same influences.

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MEMPHIS, March 11.—Cotton dull; goodly inquiry; 16¾ offering; low middling held higher; receipts 1,000 bales; shipments for past 24 hours 1,211; stock 61,95. Corn firm; white, 50@55c; mixed, 50c; Corn active, $2.30. Oats active, 60@65c. Hay dull at $24@30. Bran dull; $16. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; 9c for shoulders. Lard quiet and unchanged.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 11, 1873.

APPLES—There is a moderate inquiry and with a reduced supply, especially of good stock, the market is firm but prices remain unchanged, $4.50@5 per bbl for common to fair, and $5.50@6 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a moderate inquiry, but no change whatever to note in prices; 50@55c per gallon.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7.50@8 per bbl.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35 cents per lb.

BROOM CORN—Trade continues quiet with a supply somewhat in excess of the demand, but there is no quotable change in prices, which range from 6 to 7 cents per lb., the outside figure for choice hurl.

BEANS—$2.50@2.75 per bushel.

BUTTER—Is coming in more freely, and the market is easier, although prices, as yet, are still maintained, prime to choice rolls 30@32c, favorably.

CHEESE—Prime Goshen is now held in a jobbing way at 17@18c. There was a dealer here this morning who had 1,000 lbs for sale asking 19c there, and, as might be expected, was unable to make any sales.

DRIED FRUIT—Standard brands quoted at 15@15½ by the car load, and 2@3 cents additional for smaller lots.

DRIED GOODS—Peaches, 3lb. cans, $3@3.25; 2lb. cans, $2.50; Winslow's Corn, $3; other brands, $2.50@2.75; Tomatoes, $2.25@2.50.

CRANBERRIES—Choice are now arrived, $13@14 per barrel; unsold yated, $10@12, as to quality. Prime quoted at $9@10.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull but unchanged; Apples, 5@5½; Peaches, 7@8; Blackberries, 10@12.

EGGS—The market keeps remarkably even from day to day, and, so far as we can learn, there were no sellers below 20, and some dealers were holding for 21.

FLOUR—Continues quiet and unchanged—the demand is mainly local, and confined to supplying immediate wants. Ohio and Indiana, $6.50@7.25; Wisconsin, $8.50 for choice Minnesotas, and $9@9.25 for good to choice red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—Trade continues quiet, and the market is generally weak, pressure but little that is really new or important. Red Wheat is still quoted at $1.75@1.80 for good to choice, and $1.85@1.90 for white. There is very little offering, at $1.85@1.90. However the inquiry is light, and most of the country mills are reported as being supplied at home, hence a very few cars, if thrown upon the market, would be sufficient in the present state of affairs to weaken prices. Oats quiet and weak, ranging at 40@41c for Ohio in store; 42@43c for good mixed, and 44@45c for prime white. Shelled Corn dull but there is no disposition to make concessions, better offers of sales. Shelled, on track, 49@50c; free in elevator, 48@50c; ear in bulk, 50c; sacked, 53@55c. There is little or nothing doing in either Rye or Barley. Rye steady at 80@85c for finished prices; it is said that breewers will hold off until after the result of the election which takes place on the 21st inst.

GROCERIES—Trade is improving slowly, and our merchants state that the weather must soon turn cold again, which is not likely, that business will continue to pick up; the cold weather and deep snows of the past month have so much retarded business very much for several months, hence, trade is backward and unsatisfactory, and it is generally believed that there will be a change for the better. The market in a general way presents but little that is important. Rio Coffee—Rio, Fair, 20; Good, 20½; Prime, 21; Choice, 21½. Roasted Coffee—Fancy Rio, 24; Old Government Java, 30; Mocha, 32; Roasted Java, Choice, 28; Prime, 27; Good, 26. Roasted Rio 23 in 5lb packages; 27½ loose. Roasted Java, Mocha and Mixed, 30 loose.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8½; Patna, 8@8½; Rangoon, 7½@8.

SUGAR—Refined Cut Loaf, 14; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 13; Standard A, 11½; B, 11; Extra C, 11; C, 10½; C, 11½; H. & E. C. EXC (Extra Centrifugal C), 10½; Prime Yellow, 10½; Good, 10½; N. O. Sugars, Choice 10½, Prime, 10½; Good, 9¾,—Stock small. P. R., 10@10½—light stock. MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 78@80; Prime 73@75.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 70; other grades range from 65 to 68, as to quality.

HAY—There is a fair demand for baled, and the supply is fully equal to it, and prices remain unchanged, ranging from $24@28 per ton, according to quality.

HOMINY—$4.50@5.00 per barrel.

HONEY—Boxed at 25 to 40 cents per lb.

HUNCH MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

ONIONS—The arrivals are increasing, but prices are unchanged, at $4@4.50 per bushel.

POTATOES—There is an increased demand but no change in prices; 80@85 cents per bushel.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens selling at 15@16 cts. per lb, and Turkeys at 20@22.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13@; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9@; Plain Shoulders, 7½@; Rib Sides, 9@; Clear Rib Sides, 9½@; Clear Sides, 9@; Breakfast Bacon, 11@; Dried Beef, 15@; Mess Pork, $16.00; Hams and Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in tres, 9½@; half bbls, 9½@; pails, 10c. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.40 in ½ bbls, $2.50. Pickled Pork, $7.00 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@3½c.

SEEDS—Clover, $5.50@6. Timothy, $3.50@4. Flax, $2.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts. per gallon.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 11, 1873.

The crude market continues dull and weak, and prices have declined to 8¾ at Parker, for certificates, and 9@9¼ for the same per gallon here. It is said that selling free on cars at Parker, for common phrase, about played out. Refined also dull and kind of demoralized; prices lower and unsettled; Philadelphia delivery quoted at 9¾@9¾, for 70 test, and 10¼ for 74 test for May. Salve to go east, of 500 bbls on spot at 14½, and 1,000 bbls at 14¾ free on cars at works. To go west 100 bbls at 14½, 200 bbls at 14¾, 500 bbls at 15. Western buyers should bear in mind that there are several new dental extensions which the refiner has to incur in shipping to the west, and that the price is higher in shipping west than east.

Oil barrels quiet and unchanged; country make, $1.85; city make, 2 lb. hoops, $1.90; 19 lb. hoops, $2. Staves continue very scarce, and many of the shops are idle for the want of them.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

C. C. Bozz Co., 65 barrels to D. F. Wright & Co., Philadelphia.

J. Spear & Co., 50 bbls to Waring, K. & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta Co., 498 barrels to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 330 bbls to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 359 bbls, to Tack Brothers, Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh Oil Co. 10 bbls to John P. Logan, Philadelphia.

Marcher, M & Co., 100 bbls to Logan Bro & Co. Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co. 130 barrels to C. Pratt, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F. & Co. 151 bbls to Warden, & Co. Philadelphia.

Total, 355 bbls to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

Total 3178

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Nonpareil O W, acct. Hutchinson		154
Standard O W, acct. owner		163
Hutchinson & Co, acct.		74
Gilmore O W, acct. Sack & M.		231
Standard O W, acct. Bushnell		782
Crystal O W, acct.		304
Standard O W, acct. Stevenson		1,000
Commercial O W, acct. Stevenson		475
Commercial O W, acct. Duncan		475
Peerless O W, acct. Stevenson		475
Brilliant O W, acct. L B & Co.		314
Standard O W, acct. Owner		163
Total		5091

New York Wheat Market.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The Tribune says: Our wheat market the past week has been characterized by much variableness and a fair degree of activity. Up to Wednesday there was much uncertainty and depression, with a very meagre inquiry, followed by a decided reaction.

The intelligence from Liverpool early in the week was very unsatisfactory to shippers and dealers, and those at limits more than half of their being filled, and with the prospect of heaviness in our flour market, there was little margin to operate but later, the change in the weather, a better supply of more favorable advices from Liverpool, and the rise followed by a decided reaction, imparted a more confident tone and increased the inquiry for milling; this, with the unusually rapid movement of the spring wheat, gave the tone and spirit of the market more confidence, and there is reason to hope for a better demand and fair prices by next Autumn. The late advices from the west assure us that the supply of wheat in Minnesota is much greater than their early estimates. This will give a larger surplus for export than we had hoped for. It is certainly fully 40,000,000 bushels below an average, and of ordinary quality, we think their present supply will soon be exhausted; we have but six months to draw upon the last crop before a new can be made available, hence there is no cause for apprehension for the future, or any reason to anticipate violent fluctuations. There is little in our foreign advices this week of particular interest; stocks on the Continent were much reduced, especially in France, and it is very evident her surplus is much less than we estimated in December last. The exports of the week are 1,000,000 bushels, against 951,429 bushels the corresponding week last year.

Provisions Market.

Henry Milward & Co. write as follows: The manufacture of mess pork during the past season was so limited that it is doubtful if, even at corresponding prices with other products, there will be enough to supply the consumptive demand. The season is entirely different from what it has been in other years when the packing of the product was excessive, and it was accessarily hampered by its own superabundance, but this year it is well known that the packing has been so limited everywhere that mess pork must command its proportionate price with other products, and must advance as they do. Our stock of old and new together is somewhat lighter than it was early in the season of 1871, but much heavier than the then statistics would have given us. The stocks at all other points are also reported comparatively, that of New York the last of the month consisting of only 42,000 brls old probably chiefly from here, and 8,000 bls new that at Cincinnati, under 18,000; at St. Louis and "Up River" under 10,000 brls, while Milwaukee will not have enough to supply her own requirements. Most of the packing in the west would have been made with a view to supplying the anticipated consumption, and not for purposes of speculation.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Bloooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Pitts Rolling Co.	1	Reese, G. & Co.	1
Nimick & Co.	1	Shoenberger & Co.	2
McKnight D & Co.	2	Zug & Co.	4
Brown W. & Co.	2	Lucy Furnace.	1
Total			14

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

P. D. Nicholson	2	Graney & H. m.	8
Byers McC & Co. m.	4	Wm. Clarke. m.	3
Nimick & Co. m.	18	Loomis & Co.	2
Hugh M. Bailey.	1	Everson G & Co. m.	2
Moorhead & Co.			
Total.			46

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J. Reamer m	6	Caughey & H. m.	7
J. W Porter m.	5	Nimick & Co. m.	6
J. Moorhead. m	5	Zug & Co. m	4
Total.			33

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Nimick & Co. m	2	W. Smith. m	3

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick Co. b	3	Harbaugh M & Co. o	1
Carnegie & Kloman. o	5		
Total.			9

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Cotton lower with a moderate request; middling upland 23½c; sales of futures 24,300 bales, as follows: March 19 4-16@19½c; April 19¾@19¾c; May 19 9-16@19¾c; June 19 15-16@20c; July 20 5-16. Flour very dull but unchanged. Corn moderately active and firmer; fair demand for export; inferior yellow 63@64c. Whisky declined 1c; Western dull and heavy at 91@92c. Wheat dull and heavy; no sales reported. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard nominal; prime steam 9½c. Rice steady and unchanged. Sugar active at 9¾c. Molasses quiet at full prices and without demand. New Orleans 73@80c; refined dull and unchanged. Turpentine quiet at 50c. Provisions: Mess pork dull at $16.00@16.25 for new. Bacon dull; long clear 8½c; cut and clear 9c; short clear 9½c. Lard weak; western steam 8¾@8¾c; kettle 9@9¼c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 spring 1.06@1.06½; No 3 do 1.02@1.02½; rejected 91@92c. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 42@42½c for No 2. Oats steady and in moderate request at 31@31½c for No 2. Rye quiet and unchanged at 70@71c. Barley quiet and firm; No 2 fall 1.25@1.26; rejected spring 1.00@1.01. Pork quiet and unchanged at $15.50@15.75 cash; $15.75@16.00 seller April; $16.00@16.25 seller May. Lard steady at 8½@8¾c cash; 8¾@8¾c seller April; 8¾@8¾c seller May. Bulk meats: demand fair and market firm; shoulders 6½c seller April; 8½c seller May; short ribs and short clear 8¾@8¾c cash; 9@9¼c seller May. Dressed hogs steady; $5.50@5.60 for shipping. Flour—receipts 8,000 bbls. Timothy dull; $2.90@3.25. Whisky steady at 91c. Provisions dull and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 11, 5 p. m.—Cereals for imports, spot and for arrival, steady. Wheat 2@3d. Amer flour 2s. Corn 2@3d. Peas 2d. Pork 2s. Lard 2s. Bacon 2s. Cheese 2s. Tallow 2d. Spirits turpentine 6d. Red petroleum 10½d. Refined do do 1s 2d. Linseed oil 2s. Sugar, spot, firm at 39s. Coffee, spot, firm at 45s. Rosin, common 6d. Sales of wheat 12,000 bbls, of which 11,000 were American; do when 24,000, of which 10,000 were Americans. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and lower.

ANTWERP, March 11.—Refined petroleum 48f.

BUFFALO, March 11.—Cattle: receipts for only 2 cars; total for the week 2,625 head; no reported arrivals, the telegraph wires being down; market slow and 25c off an advance on the week's prices; drovers cannot holding for above buyers' ideas; about 700 head were disposed of to-day at 2½@3½c for cattle, 2½@3c for sheep, and 3½@4c for lambs. Hogs: receipts to-day 6,400; total for the week 8,800; market slow on account of scarcity of cars for shipping; sales of 1,200 at 5.25@5.50; 1,000 at 5.50@5.60; 1,000 at 5.60@5.65; 1,000 at 5.65@5.70; 1,000 at 5.70@5.75; 1,000 at 5.75@5.80; 1,000 at 5.80@5.85; 1,000 at 5.85@5.90; 1,000 at 5.90@5.95; 1,000 at 5.95@6.00; 1,000 at 6.00@6.05; 1,000 at 6.05@6.10; 1,000 at 6.10@6.15; 1,000 at 6.15@6.20; 1,000 at 6.20@6.25; 1,000 at 6.25@6.30; 1,000 at 6.30@6.35; 1,000 at 6.35@6.40; 1,000 at 6.40@6.45; 1,000 at 6.45@6.50; 1,000 at 6.50@6.55; 1,000 at 6.55@6.60; 1,000 at 6.60@6.65; 1,000 at 6.65@6.70; 1,000 at 6.70@6.75; 1,000 at 6.75@6.80; 1,000 at 6.80@6.85; 1,000 at 6.85@6.90; 1,000 at 6.90@6.95; 1,000 at 6.95@7.00; 1,000 at 7.00@7.05; 1,000 at 7.05@7.10; 1,000 at 7.10@7.15; 1,000 at 7.15@7.20; 1,000 at 7.20@7.25; 1,000 at 7.25@7.30; 1,000 at 7.30@7.35; 1,000 at 7.35@7.40; 1,000 at 7.40@7.45; 1,000 at 7.45@7.50; 1,000 at 7.50@7.55; 1,000 at 7.55@7.60; 1,000 at 7.60@7.65; 1,000 at 7.65@7.70; 1,000 at 7.70@7.75; 1,000 at 7.75@7.80; 1,000 at 7.80@7.85; 1,000 at 7.85@7.90; 1,000 at 7.90@7.95; 1,000 at 7.95@8.00; 1,000 at 8.00@8.05; 1,000 at 8.05@8.10; 1,000 at 8.10@8.15; 1,000 at 8.15@8.20; 1,000 at 8.20@8.25; 1,000 at 8.25@8.30; 1,000 at 8.30@8.35; 1,000 at 8.35@8.40; 1,000 at 8.40@8.45; 1,000 at 8.45@8.50; 1,000 at 8.50@8.55; 1,000 at 8.55@8.60; 1,000 at 8.60@8.65; 1,000 at 8.65@8.70; 1,000 at 8.70@8.75; 1,000 at 8.75@8.80; 1,000 at 8.80@8.85; 1,000 at 8.85@8.90; 1,000 at 8.90@8.95; 1,000 at 8.95@9.00; 1,000 at 9.00@9.05; 1,000 at 9.05@9.10; 1,000 at 9.10@9.15; 1,000 at 9.15@9.20; 1,000 at 9.20@9.25; 1,000 at 9.25@9.30; 1,000 at 9.30@9.35; 1,000 at 9.35@9.40; 1,000 at 9.40@9.45; 1,000 at 9.45@9.50; 1,000 at 9.50@9.55; 1,000 at 9.55@9.60; 1,000 at 9.60@9.65; 1,000 at 9.65@9.70; 1,000 at 9.70@9.75; 1,000 at 9.75@9.80; 1,000 at 9.80@9.85; 1,000 at 9.85@9.90; 1,000 at 9.90@9.95; 1,000 at 9.95@10.00; 1,000 at 10.00@10.05; 1,000 at 10.05@10.10; 1,000 at 10.10@10.15; 1,000 at 10.15@10.20; 1,000 at 10.20@10.25; 1,000 at 10.25@10.30; 1,000 at 10.30@10.35; 1,000 at 10.35@10.40; 1,000 at 10.40@10.45; 1,000 at 10.45@10.50; 1,000 at 10.50@10.55; 1,000 at 10.55@10.60; 1,000 at 10.60@10.65; 1,000 at 10.65@10.70; 1,000 at 10.70@10.75; 1,000 at 10.75@10.80; 1,000 at 10.80@10.85; 1,000 at 10.85@10.90; 1,000 at 10.90@10.95; 1,000 at 10.95@11.00; 1,000 at 11.00@11.05; 1,000 at 11.05@11.10; 1,000 at 11.10@11.15; 1,000 at 11.15@11.20; 1,000 at 11.20@11.25; 1,000 at 11.25@11.30; 1,000 at 11.30@11.35; 1,000 at 11.35@11.40; 1,000 at 11.40@11.45; 1,000 at 11.45@11.50; 1,000 at 11.50@11.55; 1,000 at 11.55@11.60; 1,000 at 11.60@11.65; 1,000 at 11.65@11.70; 1,000 at 11.70@11.75; 1,000 at 11.75@11.80; 1,000 at 11.80@11.85; 1,000 at 11.85@11.90; 1,000 at 11.90@11.95; 1,000 at 11.95@12.00; 1,000 at 12.00@12.05; 1,000 at 12.05@12.10; 1,000 at 12.10@12.15; 1,000 at 12.15@12.20; 1,000 at 12.20@12.25; 1,000 at 12.25@12.30; 1,000 at 12.30@12.35; 1,000 at 12.35@12.40; 1,000 at 12.40@12.45; 1,000 at 12.45@12.50; 1,000 at 12.50@12.55; 1,000 at 12.55@12.60; 1,000 at 12.60@12.65; 1,000 at 12.65@12.70; 1,000 at 12.70@12.75; 1,000 at 12.75@12.80; 1,000 at 12.80@12.85; 1,000 at 12.85@12.90; 1,000 at 12.90@12.95; 1,000 at 12.95@13.00; 1,000 at 13.00@13.05; 1,000 at 13.05@13.10; 1,000 at 13.10@13.15; 1,000 at 13.15@13.20; 1,000 at 13.20@13.25; 1,000 at 13.25@13.30; 1,000 at 13.30@13.35; 1,000 at 13.35@13.40; 1,000 at 13.40@13.45; 1,000 at 13.45@13.50; 1,000 at 13.50@13.55; 1,000 at 13.55@13.60; 1,000 at 13.60@13.65; 1,000 at 13.65@13.70; 1,000 at 13.70@13.75; 1,000 at 13.75@13.80; 1,000 at 13.80@13.85; 1,000 at 13.85@13.90; 1,000 at 13.90@13.95; 1,000 at 13.95@14.00; 1,000 at 14.00@14.05; 1,000 at 14.05@14.10; 1,000 at 14.10@14.15; 1,000 at 14.15@14.20; 1,000 at 14.20@14.25; 1,000 at 14.25@14.30; 1,000 at 14.30@14.35; 1,000 at 14.35@14.40; 1,000 at 14.40@14.45; 1,000 at 14.45@14.50; 1,000 at 14.50@14.55; 1,000 at 14.55@14.60; 1,000 at 14.60@14.65; 1,000 at 14.65@14.70; 1,000 at 14.70@14.75; 1,000 at 14.75@14.80; 1,000 at 14.80@14.85; 1,000 at 14.85@14.90; 1,000 at 14.90@14.95; 1,000 at 14.95@15.00; 1,000 at 15.00@15.05; 1,000 at 15.05@15.10; 1,000 at 15.10@15.15; 1,000 at 15.15@15.20; 1,000 at 15.20@15.25; 1,000 at 15.25@15.30; 1,000 at 15.30@15.35; 1,000 at 15.35@15.40; 1,000 at 15.40@15.45; 1,000 at 15.45@15.50; 1,000 at 15.50@15.55; 1,000 at 15.55@15.60; 1,000 at 15.60@15.65; 1,000 at 15.65@15.70; 1,000 at 15.70@15.75; 1,000 at 15.75@15.80; 1,000 at 15.80@15.85; 1,000 at 15.85@15.90; 1,000 at 15.90@15.95; 1,000 at 15.95@16.00; 1,000 at 16.00@16.05; 1,000 at 16.05@16.10; 1,000 at 16.10@16.15; 1,000 at 16.15@16.20; 1,000 at 16.20@16.25; 1,000 at 16.25@16.30; 1,000 at 16.30@16.35; 1,000 at 16.35@16.40; 1,000 at 16.40@16.45; 1,000 at 16.45@16.50; 1,000 at 16.50@16.55; 1,000 at 16.55@16.60; 1,000 at 16.60@16.65; 1,000 at 16.65@16.70; 1,000 at 16.70@16.75; 1,000 at 16.75@16.80; 1,000 at 16.80@16.85; 1,000 at 16.85@16.90; 1,000 at 16.90@16.95; 1,000 at 16.95@17.00; 1,000 at 17.00@17.05; 1,000 at 17.05@17.10; 1,000 at 17.10@17.15; 1,000 at 17.15@17.20; 1,000 at 17.20@17.25; 1,000 at 17.25@17.30; 1,000 at 17.30@17.35; 1,000 at 17.35@17.40; 1,000 at 17.40@17.45; 1,000 at 17.45@17.50; 1,000 at 17.50@17.55; 1,000 at 17.55@17.60; 1,000 at 17.60@17.65; 1,000 at 17.65@17.70; 1,000 at 17.70@17.75; 1,000 at 17.75@17.80; 1,000 at 17.80@17.85; 1,000 at 17.85@17.90; 1,000 at 17.90@17.95; 1,000 at 17.95@18.00; 1,000 at 18.00@18.05; 1,000 at 18.05@18.10; 1,000 at 18.10@18.15; 1,000 at 18.15@18.20; 1,000 at 18.20@18.25; 1,000 at 18.25@18.30; 1,000 at 18.30@18.35; 1,000 at 18.35@18.40; 1,000 at 18.40@18.45; 1,000 at 18.45@18.50; 1,000 at 18.50@18.55; 1,000 at 18.55@18.60; 1,000 at 18.60@18.65; 1,000 at 18.65@18.70; 1,000 at 18.70@18.75; 1,000 at 18.75@18.80; 1,000 at 18.80@18.85; 1,000 at 18.85@18.90; 1,000 at 18.90@18.95; 1,000

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 7, 1873.

The Coal Bill—The Miners Triumphant.

The House yesterday afternoon and evening considered and disposed of the bill introduced early in the session by Mr. Newmyer, of Allegheny, entitled "An act to protect coal miners in the bituminous coal regions in Pennsylvania," the provisions of which have been heretofore given in these dispatches. A delegation from the Coal Exchange of Pittsburgh, and a committee of miners have been here at various times during the session, to promote or retard the passage of this bill. It was opposed by the coal operators, who submitted a proposition of their own, as a sort of compromise, but the miners after numerous conferences adhered to the bill originally introduced, and rejected the compromise. This brought on a square fight last night. It was a very spirited contest, and, contrary to all expectations, in the party part of the discussion, which showed the feeling of the House to be against the Miners' bill, that measure was carried by a large majority.

After the bill had been taken up in Committee of the Whole Mr Ramsey offered the substitute of the operators, which provided for a screen at the coal mines, over which all merchantable coal should pass; the bars of the screen to be *one and three eighths* inches apart, and the screen to contain not more than sixty superficial feet. The other provisions of the substitute in regard to the rights of the miners to select a check-weighman, to be present at the weighing of coal, were acceptable to the miners, so that the only question was on the question of screenage. The miners insisted that all coal should be classed as merchantable, whether known as nut or lump, and paid for at such rates as should be agreed on between the parties, at the rate of sixty seven pounds to the bushel. In considering the bill in Committee of the Whole, the miners, when it looked as if the substitute of the operators would be adopted, moved to amend so that the bars should be only three-quarters of an inch apart. This was voted down.

The allegation many days ago that coal not take much part in the discussion in Committee of the Whole, but presented a large number of petitions from the miners asking for the passage of the bill. Mr. Lawshe, of Clearfield, was the principal speaker in behalf of the operators in charge of the bill. He said he was passing, as regarded the bill, it would be to provoke differences between employers and employes, and that it would be disastrous to the bituminous coal interests of the State, by giving to the anthracite coal producers of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and other States bordering on the Ohio river, where no such restrictions as those proposed by the bill existed. Mr. Lawshe also maintained the miners received better pay than the average of skilled mechanics, and that their cry of oppression was mere moonshine.

Mr. Latta, of Westmoreland, and some of the members from the anthracite region, advocated the original bill, on the ground that many of the coal that passed through the screens was merchantable coal, and read from Pittsburgh market reports to show that it was regularly quoted in the sales of coal, as "run of mine." This was one of the strongest point of their argument. But besides this there was a great amount of fustian about the wrongs of labor and the extortion of capital, mere buncomb to influence the votes of the coal miners. Latta, of Westmoreland, revelled luxuriantly in this sort of "swash," and played the demagogue with marked success.

When the House in Committee of the Whole voted, the substitute of the coal operators submitted by Mr. Ramsey was adopted with a small majority. This action was reported to the House, when the Speaker took the chair, and the question came up on agreeing to the report of the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Latta at once moved to amend the report by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting the original miners' bill.

Mr. Orvis moved an amendment to the amendment that nothing contained in the bill should prevent the miners from entering into agreements on any method of measuring coal desired. This was agreed to—yeas 48, nays 42.

Mr. Ramsey moved to strike from the proposed amendment the fifth section declaring any mine agent or owner violating the law guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable, when convicted, by fine or imprisonment, or both. Lost.

The miners' bill offered by Mr. Latta was then substituted for the operators' bill, by yeas 67, nays 12. The eighteenth section, as to gallon weight for the substitute, except Ramsey, who voted in the negative, and McCormick and Wainwright, absent. The bill, as amended, was then passed.

It is doubtful whether it can pass the Senate. The vote on the change in sentiment on the bill, by which it was passed by so large a majority, when its defeat was regarded as certain, is very singular. It was stated that political considerations brought this change in the miners' views, and that such legislation last fall during the progress of the political canvass. The coal operators went home in a very bad humor over the triumph of the miners, and declared an advance in coal to home consumers would be the immediate result of this bill. If it should pass the Senate and become law.

The Congressional Apportionment.

The Committee on Congressional Apportionment will be prepared to report next week. It has been at work for some time past on the subject committed to them. When the question gets in the Legislature of course there will be a great deal of discussion, and very likely changes in the plan submitted by the Committee. As near as I can learn, the following statement embraces the divisions that will be recommended by the Committee:

The city of Philadelphia will be divided into five Congressional districts.

Sixth district—Chester and Delaware.

Seventh—Lancaster.

Eighth—Berks.

Ninth—Montgomery and part of Bucks.

Tenth—Northampton, Lehigh and part of Bucks.

Eleventh—Pike, Monroe, Carbon, Wayne, and part of Luzerne.

Twelfth—Luzerne.

Thirteenth—Lebanon and Schuylkill.

Fourteenth—Dauphin, Northumberland, Montour and Union.

Fifteenth—Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan, Cumberland and Wyoming.

Sixteenth—Tioga, Potter, McKean, Cameron and Lycoming.

Seventeenth—Snyder, Perry, Franklin, Huntingdon, Juniata and Fulton.

Eighteenth—York, Cumberland and Adams.

Nineteenth—Bedford, Somerset, Blair and Cambria.

Twentieth—Mifflin, Center, Clinton, Clearfield and Elk.

Twenty-first—Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene.

Twenty-second—Pittsburgh, and the South Side townships of Chartiers, Union, Scott, Robinson, St. Clair, Baldwin, Snowden, Mifflin, Jefferson and West Elizabeth.

Twenty-third—The Allegheny county.

Twenty-fourth—Washington, Beaver and Butler.

Twenty-fifth—Armstrong, Indiana, Clarion and Jefferson.

Twenty-sixth—Mercer, Lawrence and Crawford.

Twenty-seventh—Erie, Warren, Forrest and Venango.

The bill to be reported to the Legislature next week will vary in some respects from this, but not in many particulars. The two Allegheny county districts are generally satisfactory.

The Military Bill.

What is known as the "Hartranft bill" for the organization of the National Guard, from the fact it was prepared by the Governor and handed to House Committee on Military Affairs, was considered and passed by the House to-day, with some amendments. By the original bill it was provided that the National Guard of the State should consist of an aggregate of 5,000 men, divided into one hundred companies. This was amended by increasing the aggregate to ten thousand men and two hundred companies. The provisions of the bill are briefly as follows:

First—The force named is to be distributed among the several military divisions of the State according to taxable population, except in case of war or invasion.

Second—The organization and discipline of the National Guards shall conform to that of the U. S. Army, except that the minimum of the companies shall be 50 men, commissioned officers and privates.

Third—Annual inspection shall be ordered by each division commander in the months of May or June and September or October, reports of which shall be transmitted to the Adjutant General.

Fourth—Constitutes a State Military Board, composed of the Adjutant General, Auditor General and State Treasurer, for the purpose of adjusting and auditing all military claims.

Fifth—Every company organized and fully up to the proper standard of efficiency and discipline, shall receive annually $500 from the State Treasury, to be disbursed among the officers and men. All other military claims to be adjusted by the State Board.

There are other provisions of the bill regulating details but the above gives its general scope and purpose. Certain military organizations, including the Duquesne Grays of Pittsburgh, are excepted from the operations of the act so far as it affects their organization and rights, privileges and property. The bill was passed by a vote of 73 ayes to 5 nays.

Location of Western Penitentiary.

The House of Representatives to-day passed the Senate joint resolution appointing a commission to investigate the question of removing the Western Penitentiary from Allegheny City, to some suitable location outside the city limits. The commissioners named are Hughes S. Fleming, Theodore H. Nevin, H. S. Long, George R. Riddle, Hugh McNeil, Alfred Slack, Ormsby Phillips and James McHeer, of Allegheny county; George V. Lawrence, of Washington county, and John R. Young, of Fayette. They are empowered to make a report to the Legislature, at its present or next session, a suitable site within fifty miles of Allegheny City, for the location of the prison, including estimates of cost, and all other data obtainable bearing on the subject.

The General Appropriation Bill.

Mr. MITCHELL, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the general appropriation bill. The following are the items for western institutions: Dixmont, $26,000; Marine Hospital, Erie, $15,000; Sheltering Arms, Pittsburgh, $5,000; House of Refuge, Allegheny, $5,000; General Hospital, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, $15,000. The whole amount in the bill as reported is four and a half million dollars. It is expected this amount will be considerably cut down by the House.

Vetoes by the Governor.

The Governor sent to the House a veto of the Woods Run Fund and Loan Association; also to the Senate vetoeing the bill to pay for printing the Constitutional Convention, as the Convention had power in the premises.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

The Island Shoals Murder.

BOSTON, March 7.—When Lewis Wagner, the supposed murderer of the woman at Island Shoals, was arrested last evening, he was disguised in a new suit of clothes. His old ones had been spoiled with blood. He stoutly denied the crime. Wagner was formerly an employe of Mrs. Hontress, at whose residence the murder was committed. After his arrival at the house on the evening of the murder, he killed Caesta Christenson with one blow of the axe, and immediately after struck the other woman, named Lawson. He then asked for the money, and subsequently crushed Miss Lawson's head to a jelly. Mrs Hontress narrowly escaped.

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CANADA.

Excitement at Fort Garry.

TORONTO, March 9.—A special from Fort Garry, Manitoba, says that immense excitement prevails in Winnepeg, owing to the fact that it was sought to pass a bill through the Legislature which would have let the Hudson Bay Company get 45,000 pounds in payment of half the payment of one-third. An indignation meeting was held and a committee appointed to plead at the Bar of the House, whither they were followed by four hundred people. The bill was ultimately thrown out on a technicality.

ASIA.

Particulars of the Recent Accident at Smyrna.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The London *Times* of the 22nd of February gives the particulars of a frightful accident at Smyrna. A cafe built upon piles over the sea broke down suddenly during a performance given by a company of acrobats. There were 200 persons present. A loud cracking was heard, and within five minutes the entire cafe had disappeared under the water. A few of the persons near the entrance contrived to effect their escape, and some persons saved themselves by jumping through the window into the sea. Boatmen rowed up in numbers, but their efforts to save life were in vain. The search after dead bodies was a sad spectacle. The acrobats were withdrawn from the water in their showy costumes of the previous night. The limbs of all the bodies were contracted with pain. Two hearses were engaged the whole day in conveying the remains discovered to the hospitals. The total number of bodies found up to the present is eighty, and it is supposed there are still fifty more in the water. The company of acrobats consisted of seven persons, of whom three were women, and one of these latter only survives. The Government will institute proceedings against the proprietor of the cafe, who did not pay heed to the warning of danger which was given him in time.

SPAIN.

Activity of the Carlists.

PARIS, March 10.—A dispatch from Bayonne says the Carlists of the Spanish province of Garpuzzo have cut the railway and burned several stations between San Sabastian and Irun. Travel between these towns is entirely suspended. Bands of insurgents are threatening Irun, and it is feared the town will fall into their hands.

Provinces Becoming Rebellious.

PARIS, March 10.—A letter from Madrid, dated Saturday, says it is reported that two of the provinces of Spain have threatened to discontinue their recognition of the authority of the Government at Madrid. The Assembly is not dissolved. It is also reported that threats have been made by the Committee of Carlists to declare the independence of that province.

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Schuyler Colfax Vindicated by President Grant.

SOUTH BEND, March 9.—President Grant has authorized the publication of the following letter to Mr. Colfax:

Executive Mansion, Washington, March 4, 1873.—My Dear Mr. Colfax: Allow me to say that I sympathize with you in the recent Congressional investigations, that I have watched them closely, and I am as satisfied now as I have ever been of your integrity, patriotism and freedom from the charges imputed as if I knew of my own knowledge of your innocence. Our official relations have been so pleasant that I would like to keep up the personal relations through life. Affectionately yours,

U. S. GRANT.

Captain Jack Offers to Surrender.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—A dispatch from Yreka this evening says Mary, a sister of Captain Jack, came to the headquarters of the Peace Commissioners last night, and reported that Jack accepted the terms of surrender offered by the commissioners. General Canby sent word back by her this morning that Captain Jack or some chief men of the tribe must come to before to-morrow evening, or the troops of his command would move immediately against them. It is expected they will come to-morrow if not, war is inevitable.

SUFFOCATED.

Death by Inhaling Carbonic Acid Gas at the superior Furnace.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner West, at the Superior blast furnace, Wood's Run (Ninth ward), Allegheny, on the body of John Sweany, who was found dead near a furnace at that place early yesterday morning. It appears that he and two others, John Keefe and Michael Conners, had left Cleveland for Pittsburgh to obtain work. They were rolling mill helpers, and on account of work being slack there, they concluded to come on here to try their luck. They had no money when they left, their means having previously been exhausted in efforts to live until again employment would offer. They had walked most of the way, only having ridden when a chance would occur to steal a ride on a freight train. They arrived about ten o'clock on Saturday night at the furnace, where they asked for privilege to stay. They all laid down alongside of a furnace and went to sleep. About seven o'clock yesterday morning, Conners woke up and found Sweany dead, while Keefe was unconscious. He immediately gave an alarm, and assistance from the two men were carried out, and Dr. W. J. Riggs summoned, who found Sweany quite dead and Keefe in an insensible condition. He succeeded, after several hours labor, in restoring him to partial consciousness, when he was taken to the Marine Hospital. He is very low, but will recover. The men had inhaled the carbonate acid gas arising from the melting of the iron. The proprietors gave strict orders to their employes to keep no fires in the cabin, as low no one to stay in there all night, but they state that when a man is driven out of a front door, he will frequently come in a back. The jury rendered the following verdict: That the deceased came to his death the ninth day of March by suffocation, caused from inhaling gas from a furnace while asleep.

The deceased was nineteen years of age, and has a father and sister residing corner of washington and Main streets, Cleveland. They were telegraphed to, but up to last evening no answer had been received.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, FEB. 18, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

135,915. Machine for Cutting Nails—SAMUEL P. HOLLIS and HARVEY B. CHESS, Pittsburgh.

135,946. Dinner-Pail—ROWLIN S. SPERRY, Cleveland, Ohio.

135,956. Staff-Gage for Dressing Millstones—LESTER B. WOOLEVER, Mechanicsville, Ohio.

135,980. Machine for Cutting Files—HERMANSTRICH, Dayton, Ohio, assignor of one half his right to CHARLES MINNAS, same place.

135,988. Mechanism for Operating and Feeding Oil-Well Drills—GUSTAVUS A. HINCKLEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

136,111. Car-Coupling—JOHN R. SCOOP, Birmingham, Pa., assignor of two-thirds his right to JOHN KREIN and WILLIAM SCOOP same place.

136,017. Reverberatory Furnace—GEORGE ATKINS, Youngstown, Ohio.

136,033. Car-Coupling—GEORGE W. COPE'S, Pittsburgh, Pa.

136,076. Molasses Pitcher Top — GEORGE PHILIP LANG, JR., Allegheny, Pa., assignor to LANG & LAUGHLIN, same city.

136,078. Tall-Coupling—JOSHUA LOW, Steubenville, Ohio.

136,083. Fettling for Puddling and Boiling Furnaces—JAMES C. MCANINCH and GEORGE ATKINS, Youngstown, Ohio.

136,095. Bottle-Stopper—HERMANN F. REINER, Blairsville, assignor to himself and FRANZ LOFINK, Pittsburgh, Pa.

136,121. Sad and Fettling Iron—DANIEL W. YOUNG, JOHN HEWITT, and LAWRENCE MOONEY, Pittsburgh Pa., said YOUNG and MOONEY assigners to said HEWITT.

Finding of the Bodies of Two Female Infants Under a Log—Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the bodies of two female infants, found wrapped in an apron under a raft at the foot of Twenty-seventh street. No evidence could be found as to whom they belonged, or where they came from. It is supposed that they were thrown into the Allegheny river at some point above the city, and that they floated down under the ice, finally lodging under the logs above mentioned. Dr. J. J. Green gave it as his opinion that the children were born before maturity, and that they were dead some time, more often that such children live. They were about seven and a half or eight months old. He thought it was hard to tell how long they had been in the water. In ordinary warm weather a body would decompose after having been in the water ten days, but after having been in for three or four weeks before decomposition would set in. He thought they had been in the water some three weeks. There were no external marks upon them to show they had been injured. The bodies were frozen stiff when found, and sand had perforated the apron which was a very heavy one, showing conclusively they had been in the water some time. There is no suspicions as to who committed the crime, if a crime was committed.

The jury rendered the following verdict:

That the two unknown female children came to their deaths by being thrown into the Allegheny river, by some person or persons unknown to the jury, and found drowned at the foot of Twenty-seventh street, on the morning of the 7th day of March.

Fire at Irwin's Station.

On Saturday morning about five o'clock a fire broke out in a large two story brick building owned by J. R. Marchand & Co., at Irwin's Station, on the P. R. R., resulting in its entire destruction. The first floor was occupied by Messrs. Marchand & Co., as a drug, grocery, dry goods and shoe store; and also by Thos. Griffith as a grocery and notion store. The postoffice of the place was in Marchand & Co.'s store. The second floor was occupied by Mrs. Griffith as a dwelling by Dr. Marchand, the remainder of the story being used as an Odd Fellows' Hall. The fire originated in the cellar among some turpentine, oils, &c., and soon communicated to the upper floors. The wounded and half frozen woman, Mrs. Hontvet, has just been taken to the station house and confronted by Wagner. She is certain he is the murderer, though it was dark when he struck Mrs. Hontvet, and she only saw his back through a window when he was murdering her sister outside. A daughter of Mrs. Johnson's, where Wagner boarded when in this city, was also present, and gave strong, clear evidence against him, though nothing decided. She saw him leave the house, and told him he was not at home between Wednesday evening and Thursday morning, but he insists that he was lying drunk on one of our streets until three o'clock, and then went home at four.

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Capt John Cunningham.

SALT LAKE, March 8.—Capt. John Cunningham, father-in-law of Gen. Patrick E. Connor, died this morning at Provo, of apoplexy. He was nearly seventy years of age. He was born in Illinois, and served with distinction in the Mexican war.

ERIE, March 10.—John E. Houston, General Freight Agent of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, died here this morning, after an illness of three days, of acute rheumatism.

A Wealthy Planter Murdered.

MEMPHIS, March 8.—Last December Don D Goree, of Auburn, Arkansas, a wealthy planter, left his home for Nashville, taking with him a large sum of money. The last seen of him was at Tennessee, Mississippi, opposite the mouth of White river, with two rough looking men, who had been put off the steamer Commonwealth. Yesterday a letter was received here from Coroner W. Bolzer, of Iberville, Louisana, stating that a body had been found in the river there with a pistol ball in the skull, and several stabs on the body. From papers found on the body he was convinced the remains were those of Goree. His money and diamonds were missing. Goree which is valued at $30,000, had also been sold and thrown into the river. Neither of the men have been seen since they left Tennessee in company with Goree.

Horrible Double Murder in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—A widow lady named Nancy Luuxton, and her adopted daughter, twelve years old, were found dead in bed in their home at Malton, Illinois, yesterday morning, with their throats cut from ear to ear. A common case knife was sticking in the wound in Mrs. Luuxton's throat, her right hand grasping its handle. The bodies lay in a composed position, evidently having been arranged after death and nicely covered by the bed clothes. A son of Mrs. Luuxton's was arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder.

Dealers in Counterfeit Money Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Two men were arrested here and held for a further hearing upon a charge of dealing in counterfeit money. A secret service detective found in the possession of one of the men fifty dollars in counterfeits, which had been given him for the purchase of counterfeits. In a stable occupied by the other defendant a fifty cent counterfeit plate was found; also a quantity of metal corresponding with the nickel five cent pieces. The prisoners will have a hearing on Monday next.

Reports on the Pomeroy Investigation.

TOPEKA, March 7.—The Pomeroy Investigating Committee reported to the Legislature yesterday. The majority report, signed by four members of the Committee, find Pomeroy guilty of bribery and attempting to corrupt members of the Legislature by offers of money. The minority report is signed by three members of the Committee, and they find the charges of bribery and corruption against Senator Pomeroy not proven. The minority report was adopted by the House, and the majority report by the Senate.

A School Girl Shot Dead by Her School Boy Lover.

SALISBURY, MD., March 8.—Yesterday George Hall, aged eighteen years, shot dead Amelia Shirkley, aged fourteen years, while she was returning from school. Hall had courted Amelia, and had written her a letter, which was unanswered because she stated she had no time. Both belong to respectable families. The murderer has not yet been apprehended.

A Supposed Murderer Killed.

CRISFIELD, Md., March 8.—A freight train to-night ran over and killed a man supposed be the murderer of the girl Emelia Speckley, murdered yesterday near Salisbury. The train was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The man ran out and threw himself on the track.

UNIONTOWN.

Second Trial of Jacob Staup for the Murder of Glover—Conflicting Testimony of the Children—Indictment for Murder Found Against William Hastings—Local Option in Fayette County—Maple Sugar.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

UNIONTOWN, PA., March 7, 1873.

MAPLE SUGAR.

We are now having fine weather for the makers of maple sugar, and all who are the fortunate owners of maple trees in large numbers, are busily engaged in manufacturing that most palatable of nature's sweets.

INDICTMENT AGAINST HASTINGS.

Business in Court is transacted quite as fast as was expected. The Grand Jury on Monday found a true indictment against Wm. Hastings for the murder of Henry Able, and ignored the indictment against Harrison Hughes, charged as an accomplice of Hastings; which I think is more business than was ever before attended to by a Grand Jury in this county on the first day of the term. The Court congratulated the company on their expeditious manner of transacting business, as it has an evil effect, both locally and generally, upon our prospects.

In answer to the idea that the society *threatens*, when they talk of withdrawing their means and influence from the place, I would say that it is not a threat on their part, but one of the things now to do—accept the case as it is or change it by compelling them to leave the town.

XXX.

CHERRY TREE, PA.

House and Contents Burned—Railroad Prospects—Religious Revival—The Weather.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHERRY TREE, March 4, 1873.

Geo. Patchin's dwelling house, just below town, was burned to the ground last week. The contents were mostly consumed. Business here is dull. Mr. Bell and Mr. Reed were both from home at the time. The fire originated from a stove pipe.

The railroad prospects are brightening. The citizens are jubilant over the fact that the completion of the Clearfield town to Indiana, thus making a through route. This grade is somuch better than the old mountain road, that there is scarcely a comparison, and there is no doubt as to this becoming a profitable road. Rail road iron and ties are plenty, and coal in great abundance. Also timber for bridge building.

The revival in the Gettysburg Methodist Church, S. F. Crowther, pastor, still continues, and is doing a good work. There has not been such a revival in this part of the country for a great many years, if ever. The influence is felt for miles in all directions.

The winter continues unabated. Snow has covered the ground for three and a half months. Good sleighing now. The river banks are piled with timber.

C.

Westmoreland's Centennial.

The event of Westmoreland county reaching her one hundredth anniversary was made the occasion of quite a festival time. The Greensburg *Tribune and Herald* says, on the subject:

"Westmoreland has entered upon her second century, and while her position now, compared to what it was one hundred years ago, is a proud and astonishing one; yet her position one hundred years hence may be still more astounding. But while we rejoice in the prosperity of our county in all its varied interests, the changes of what she may be a century hence, we are sadly reminded that as there is not, in all probability, one person now living within her bounds, who breathed the breath of life in 1773, when she was erected into county number eleven, of the Commonwealth of the Penns; so when the next centennial comes not one now within her limits will be there to participate in her glory, and share her prosperity. All will be gathered in the long silent tomb, and new actors will be upon the stage."

Clarion County Oil Field.

A correspondent who has been through a part of the Clarion county oil field, writes that the well on the Hummel farm has been very full of gas since the 25th ult. It is producing at the rate of 150 barrels in every twenty-four hours. The belt in Clarion extends from the Butler fields to Ely farm, and is supposed to be one and a half miles in width. The belt in Butler county is estimated at four miles in width. The average depth of wells in Clarion is 1,175 feet, and in Butler 1,400 feet. It is the general opinion that the wells in the neighborhood of Stoterburg are flooded—they are pumping from five to ten barrels per day. A great many new rigs are being built for spring and summer arrangements in the vicinity of the Ely farm. The general course of the belt is north, 32 degrees east.

Child Burned to Death.

Mary, a little daughter of Henry E. Weldner, of No. 6 Grant street, (Page's Hollow, Brownstown, South Side), was so fearfully burned, at about noon yesterday, that she died about an hour and a half afterwards from her injuries. The mother had gone out for a pail of water, and had left the child, which was about three years and eight months old, alone. While the mother was gone, the child's clothes caught fire from going too near the stove, and before assistance arrived the child was burned, as above stated, and lingered in great agony till death came to its relief. The Coroner was notified, and held an inquest, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Funeral of the Late Hon. Wm. Hopkins —The Exercises at the House and Grave —An Impressive and Imposing Cortege.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

WASHINGTON, PA., March 7, 1873.

The funeral of the late Hon. Wm. Hopkins, of this place—an account of whose death was fully noted in your paper—took place at three o'clock this afternoon, and was one of the most impressive and touching occasions of the character we have ever had here. No man in this section of country was held in higher public esteem than the deceased, and the public grief at the loss of so distinguished a citizen was universal and genuine.

During the day, while the body lay at the late residence of the deceased, it was looked upon by a large number of people, and as the hour for the services drew near the crowd in and around the house grew to immense proportions. The sorrow of the community was demonstrated by the closing of the public schools, and in many instances by all cessation from business; everywhere there were evidences of the grief felt them to decide quickly on those two indictments, and the foreman, James A. Langhead, business manager of our planing mill, is accustomed to *pushing* business.

SECOND TRIAL OF STAUP FOR MURDER.

The jury for the second trial of Jacob Staup for murder was called on Tuesday and all the rest, of the Traverse jury, were allowed to go home, to return again next Monday for the trial of other criminal cases.

The Staup trial

HOME NEWS.

Unpaid Letter List, March 11th, 1873.

Miss Ella Bronson, Washington, Pa., 3 cents; Charles Bellett, Squirrel Hill, Pa., 3c; J. C. C. Clarkson, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; John Dixon, Seawrights, Pa., 2c; Miss Mollie Douglass, Allegheny City, Pa., 3c; Rev. W. R. Halbert, Pennsylvania, Pa., 3c; Sylvanus Hetch, Squirrel Hill, Pa., 2c; H. J. Kistler, Vincennes, Ind., 3c; Horace W. Kiefer, Darimee, Wyoming Territory, 3c; Master Post, Philadelphia, Pa., 2c; Miss Lizzie Storch, Plymouth, Mass., 3c; A. Vogeler & Co., Baltimore, Md., 2c; Jacob Wentman, Wilkinsburg, Pa., 1c; John Ward, Wilkinsburg, Pa., 1c; K. White, Brooklyn, New York, 1c.

The Weaver's Shuttle.

What a history might be written about this plain little instrument—what tons of fabric have been woven into piece and web and roll. Millions of miles of goods are yearly produced by the weaver's shuttle. But no one could properly describe the various and excellent designs into which woolen fabrics can be woven—this can be better seen by calling at the carpet store of Bovard, Rose & Co., 21 Fifth avenue, and looking through their large new stock just opened for this season's trade—they have never shown so many handsome designs in all grades of goods as they do this season. They can show over two hundred different patterns in three ply and two ply. Ingrains and striped carpets, and about an equal number of Tapestry and Body Brussels. Those intending to buy carpets this season will do well to note the above firm.

Bishop Kerfoot—His Condition.

The Rector of Trinity church, after the close of the evening service yesterday, announced from the chancel that the Bishop had suffered a relapse of his nasal bone mishaps on Monday, but had no recurrence of it on Tuesday. He is thought to be in such peril from these attacks that his physician stays almost continually at his side that no time may be lost in the proper treatment of the case in such an emergency as may suddenly arise. It was stated at the same time that the patient is already so debilitated that under the most favorable circumstances he cannot be expected to resume his active work before Easter. It was further stated as the opinion of his physician that the Bishop had suffered for some days with an intense head ache, he was in danger of an apoplectic attack, which is happily prevented by the alarming, although less dangerous hemorrhage.

Lecture by Prof. Jillson.

Last night at the Y. M. C. A. rooms Prof. Jillson lectured on "Old Bones and their teachings," to a large and appreciative audience. His lecture was illustrated by skeletons, bones, charts, &c. of various animals and parts of animals, and was such a one as was interesting not only to scientific men but to all who care anything about the construction of animals and their relations to each other.

He first described the structure of the skull, and then by his illustrations, fossils, &c. clearly showed the great similarity there was in the general construction of the different varieties of animals, and the ease with which anatomists could tell the general habits and appearance of an animal by merely examining one or two of its bones.

Announcement was made of the next lecture of the course to be delivered on March 20th by Dr. R. S. Sutton on "Alcohol."

The Penn Bank.

This institution, which is located at No. 118 Wood street, second door from Fifth avenue, organized yesterday by electing the following officers:

President—James H. Hopkins.

Vice Presidents—Frank Rahm, of Coleman, Rahm & Co., Iron Manufacturers; D. W. C. Carroll, of D. W. C. Carroll & Co., Boiler Manufacturers.

Treasurer—Jacob H. Walter, of Central Refining Company.

Secretary—T. Brent Swearingen, of Swearingen & McCandless, General Insurance Agents.

Cashier—W. N. Riddle.

Directors—George Bingham, Superintendent of Union Express Co.; Samuel Severance, manufacturer of nuts and bolts; Daniel Hugus, of Hugus & Hacke, dry goods merchants; James Heeman, President of Dollar Savings Bank; F. R. Laughlin, proprietor of Stewardson Furgace; George C. Davis, of Davis, Chambers & Co., lead manufacturer; Fred. L. Ihmsen, attorney at law; David D. Bridge, P. V. & C. R. R. Co.; Philip Reymer, of Reymer Bros., wholesale confectioners; Alfred H. Logan, of Kirkpatrick & Logan, oil refiners; John S. Slagle, of Nimick & Co., Iron brokers; Thos. Hare, of Thos. Hare & Bro., saddlery hardware.

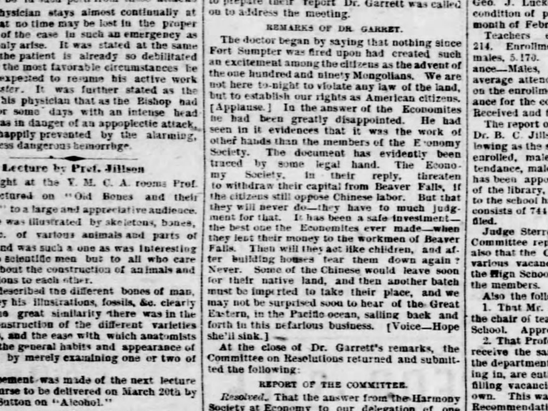
ALLEGED HEAVY FORGERIES

Sad Business Irregularities—A Well Known Business Man Charged with Forging Endorsements.

For several days past, financial circles have been considerably ruffled over the discovery of a series of alleged forgeries of which a well known business man of Pittsburgh figure an unenviable way. The accused, it is stated, was engaged somewhat extensively in business here, and for some time past has been negotiating paper pretty heavily, but as his endorser was always good and his business supposed to be in a prosperous condition, and the man's reputation of the highest standing, no suspicions were entertained that all was not right, until one day last week, when a broker who held his paper called upon the endorser to make some inquiries and was astonished to hear the endorsement pronounced a forgery. Investigation further cast suspicion on more of the paper until the amount aggregated a [illegible] ments are for[illegible] these irregularities [illegible] cused on Saturday [illegible] entertained in his [illegible] have been arrested [illegible] had left town. [illegible] mad- against him be[illegible] of the victims who [illegible]

The amount of the [illegible] Pittsburgh brokers will [illegible] $75,000. One broker alone [illegible] some of which is held in [illegible] of the paper however is all [illegible] will still be heavy unless some [illegible] made.

The principal in this painful [illegible] years held the highest rank as a [illegible] correct business man, and was very [illegible] esteemed for his social qualities as well [illegible] was not addicted to extravagant or [illegible] habits, and his business so far as known [illegible] been prospering which renders the matter [illegible] more inexplicable. Doubtless in a few days [illegible] whole case will be developed.



OBITUARY.

MR. S. S. FOWLER.

Yesterday, the death of Mr. S. S. Fowler, a former Pittsburger, was announced here, and created a feeling of deep and genuine sorrow among a very large circle of business and social friends. The deceased, for thirty years, was one of the city's most active and enterprising business men. In social life, his large-hearted qualities were as peculiarly exemplified, and he was universally held in high esteem as a Christian gentleman, and as an active philanthropist, taking a leading part in many of the benevolent enterprises which engaged attention during his stay in the city. A few years ago, he removed to McGregor, Iowa, where his death occurred last Saturday, his demise being sudden and unexpected. His friends here, and the members of the family have the most earnest sympathy of all who knew them, in their great bereavement.

MR. HENRY M'BRIDE.

Last Friday Mr. Henry McBride, an old and highly respected citizen of Fayette township, died suddenly—dropped dead from his chair,—his demise being supposed to have been the result of heart disease. He was an old citizen of the township, was widely and as favorably known, and had acquired a reputation for the highest integrity and uprightness of character. His death will cause sincere sorrow wherever he is known.

MR. WALTER THOMPSON.

Monday afternoon Mr. Walter Thompson, formerly Clerk in the District Court, died at his residence at Johnston's Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The deceased, about a year since, resigned his clerkship and went to California to recuperate, but his journey was not productive of permanent good, and he returned last Thursday. On Saturday he took a fresh attack, which resulted in his demise as noted.

Mr. Thompson was but twenty-two years of age, and gave brilliant promise for the future. He gained a host of friends by his genial, kindly disposition, and everywhere was regarded with peculiar favor. Few young men have left as noble a record, and none could be more genuinely mourned.

The funeral of the deceased will take place from the residence of Mr. Merriman, corner of Liberty street and Virgin alley, to-day.

MEETING AGAINST LOCAL OPTION.

Resolutions in Favor of License Adopted.

At the new Market Hall last evening, on the South side, a meeting was held to take some action to oppose Local Option, and in favor of license. The hall was well filled with an orderly assemblage. At half past seven o'clock the meeting was called to order by electing the following named gentlemen as officers:

President—Frederick Hample, Esq.

Vice Presidents—James Salisbury, Esq., A. Ammon, Esq., D. Cook, Esq., E. G. Krehan, Esq., P. Haberman, Esq., B. Krugh, Esq., G. S. Munroe, Esq., Jacob Urich, Esq., Ph. Hoerr Esq., Adam Krugh, Esq., Dr. M. A. Arnholt, R. B. Brown, Esq., William Mittenguer Esq., and George Powell, Esq.

Secretary—Mr. Martin Schaefer.

Addresses were made by Messrs. Joel L. Bigham and Wm. Reardon.

After this the following Committee on Resolutions were appointed: Charles F. Nahmacher, John Nusser, Ernst Kaufleid and Martin Schaefler. They reported resolutions which were in substance as follows:

1st. That Local Option, from its earliest history, as well as prohibitory laws, have been proven to be unconstitutional, unjust, impracticable, tyranical, unpopular, intolerable, and in direct opposition to Republican form of Government.

2d. That a large business interest will be robbed, and financial ruin will follow in all branches of trade and manufacture in case of a majority of votes being cast for "no license."

3d. "That it creates a feeling of indignation among our German population to take from them by law their native and harmless beverage.

4th. That most people who favor Local Option are those who cannot control their habits, and wish by this law to stop others from imbibing in moderation.

5th. That religious fanaticism has been the cause of this agitation, with the aim of gaining ascendency of church over State government, and trying to break down the noblest statute of our American Constitution, that framework as the rock of ages, from our forefathers of revolutionary times, that of "Religious Liberty." The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Messrs. uflick and Ernst Buck spoke in German, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE CHINESE CONUNDRUM.

Its Further Consideration at Beaver Falls —Not Yet Solved—The Reply of the Economites Acted Upon—The Answer Not Satisfactory—The Discharged Workmen—A Large Meeting Last Night.

Last evening the citizens of Beaver Falls met in Concert Hall, to take into consideration the reply of the Economite Society to their demands for the removal of the Chinese workmen from the cutlery works. At half past seven o'clock the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and a large number were unable to gain admission. It is estimated that there were between three and four hundred inside, besides a large number on the street. The crowd grew very impatient because business was not at once proceeded with. A number of the boys amused themselves by imitating the cry of the peanut vender, which, in the course of half an hour, grew rather monotonous, when one vociferous individual added variety to the chorus by singing out "chaw chaw."

Mr. Daniel Bernhard, who presided at the former meetings, finally took the chair, and called the meeting to order. He stated the object of the meeting, and said he hoped all would assist him in preserving order.

Mr. J. H. Harrison was chosen Secretary.

Mr. Aiken was called upon to read the reply of the Economy Society to the delegation which had waited upon them. Mr. Aiken said that the reply was published in the GAZETTE *verbatim*, and he supposed every one in the hall had read it. He then gave an abstract of the report, explaining the propositions of the Society. Mr. Aiken closed his remarks by saying that the Society had given their answer, which they would evidently adhere to, and that it remains for you to say what you will do. [A voice, "Make mince-meat out of them, I say."]

On motion, the following gentleman were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: C. A. Russell, Caleb Cullen, J. Bricker, Henry Hipple and J. McGowan. While the committee retired to prepare their report Dr. Garrett was called on to address the meeting.

REMARKS OF DR. GARRET.

The doctor began by saying that nothing since Fort Sumpter was fired upon had created such an excitement among the citizens as the advent of the one hundred and twenty Mongolians. We are not here to-night to violate any rights of the land, but to establish our rights as American citizens. [Applause.] In the answer of the Economites no bad been greatly disappointed. He had been in it evidences that it was the work of other hands than the members of the Economy Society. The document has evidently been traced by some legal hand. The Economy Society, in their reply, threaten to withdraw their capital from Beaver Falls, if the citizens still oppose Chinese labor. But that they will never do—they have to much judgment for that. It has been a safe investment—the best one the Economites ever made—since they lent their money to the workmen of Beaver Falls. Then will they act like children, and after building houses fear them down again? Never. Some of the Chinese would leave soon for their native land, and then another batch must be imported to take their place, and we may not be surprised soon to hear of the Great Eastern, in the Pacific ocean, sailing back and forth in this nefarious business. [Voice—Hope she'll sink.]

At the close of Dr. Garrett's remarks, the Committee on Resolutions returned and submitted the following:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Resolved, That the answer from the Harmony Society at Economy to our delegation of one hundred and ten persons who visited them a few days since, which has just been read, is not what we hoped for and expected. It states that they favor Chinese labor in the Cutlery Works on the ground of necessity, and also because such labor has become more frequent in other parts of the country. That they have been unable to find that the Directors of the Cutlery Company have violated any law or any rights of any party, and that if there be such a case the Courts are open to decide upon it.

Our reply to this portion of their answer is that a direct commencement has been made by the Cutlery Company to introduce Chinese upon the very threshold of our State, to drive the working men like the poor Indians, westward, befor an advancing Asiatic army of inferior workmen, and ere long, if continued, to make the poor poorer and the rich richer.

It is the beginning of a calamity before which all the woes we have ever known will bear no comparison. We are at present not prepared to say that any law standing on the statute book has been in this case violated, as we do not know all the particulars regarding the contract made by the Cutlery Company for the Chinese.

There is a law, however, graven on the hearts of Christian men, which no human power can ever repeal, guaranteeing that the Christian domain shall never be usurped by the heathen. We would like that some peaceful mode would be devised by which every Chinamen fil the land brought here under contracts for a term of years could be sent home.

The report, which was very lengthy, closed by discouraging any violent opposition, but urged all to combine and work for their own interests in opposing by every honorable means, the employment of the Coolies.

The resolutions were received with intense cheering and applause, and were adopted amid great enthusiasm.

THE DISCHARGED WORKMEN.

The Secretary read a letter from some fifteen or twenty workmen concerning the discharge of white laborers from the Cutlery works. The letter stated that as the Economites had claimed that no white workmen had been really discharged from the works, they wished to show the statement was absolutely false. This was signed by nine or ten men who stated that they had been discharged, and that Chinese workmen were now in their places. Another paper was read that showed [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Central Board Yesterday —Monthly Reports—The Thirteenth Ward Trouble, &c.

The Central Board of Education yesterday afternoon held their regular monthly meeting, a quorum being present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The report of the special committee appointed to investigate into the legality of the election of Mr. Arthurs of the Thirteenth ward, as a member of the Board, was taken taken up. It recommended that action in the case be deferred until the legality of the election of the local school board of the Thirteenth ward has been decided by the Courts. The report of the Committee was receive1.

Mr. Nobbs moved that the recommendation be approved.

Mr. Sterrett moved that Mr. Arthurs be admitted to a seat, which, after a great deal of discussion, was carried.

Mr. Rankin presented a resolution from the Twenty-third ward board, instructing him to report that the music teacher has not been attending to his duties.

Mr. Fleming of the Twenty second ward made a similar report.

Mr. Lewis moved that Mr. Arthurs be declared a member of the Central Board of Education, and that the committee appointed to investigate into the matter be discharged. Carried.

Mr. Arthurs then made a lengthy personal explanation of the difficulty.

Mr. Rankin, of the Finance Committee, reported that a balance of $18,926.48 remained in the Treasury March 10, 1873. Report received and filed.

The report of Mr. Kehew, the Secretary of the Board, showed that warrants to the amount of $18,266.63 were drawn since the last meeting. Received and filed.

The report of the City Superintendent, Mr. Geo. J. Luckey, showed the following as the condition of public schools of the city for the month of February:

Teachers employed—Males, 40. Females 214. Enrollment of pupils—Males, 5,346. Females, 5,170. Total, 10,516. Average attendance—Males, 4,568. Females, 4,274. Total average attendance, 8,837, an increase of 757 on the enrollment and 556 on the average attendance for the corresponding month of last year. Received and filed.

The report of the principal of the High School Dr. B. C. Jillson for February, showed the following as the state of the High School:

Enrolled, males 159, females 159. Average attendance, males 173, females 139. Miss Ralston has been appointed Librarian, and has charge of the library, in which all the books belonging to the school have been recorded. The library consists of 744 volumes. Report received and filed.

Judge Sterrett reported that the High School Committee reported his election as chairman, also that the Committee has temporarily filled various vacancies occasioned in the faculty of the High School by the resignation of some of the members.

Also the following recommendations.

1. That Mr. Henry Gibbons be elected to fill the chair of teacher of Languages of the High School. Approved.

2. That Professor Merrick and Miss Woods receive the same *pro rata* compensation that the department that they have been lately teaching in, are entitled to. They have been lately filling vacancies of a higher grade than their own. This was only a temporary arrangement. Recommendation adopted.

3. That $1,000 be apropriated for the High School library, for the ensuing year and an annual appropriation be made hereafter for that purpose. Carried.

4. That the congress of teachers, composed of the principals of the various ward schools, be allowed the use of the rooms of the Board of Education, as a place to hold their monthly meetings in. Adopted.

5. That applicants for admission to "the High School, at the next examination, be examined in algebra only up to equations of the second degree. Adopted.

6. That a committee be designated by the Central Board, who shall have charge of the Board rooms. Adopted, and the Finance Committee was placed in charge of the rooms.

7. That the Committee on Buildings of the High School be allowed more room, as it is becoming greatly crowded. Referred back to the High School Committee with power to act.

The report and recommendations were then approved as a whole.

The report of the Miller Street School Committee showed that the attendance of the school is increasing.

By the resignation of Miss McClure, one of teachers, too much work has devolved upon the Principal and his assistant.

The Committee, therefore, temporarily appointed Mrs. Fannie A. Harris to fill the vacancy occasioned by Miss McClure's resignation, and they now recommend Mrs. Harris' election permeuntly, to fill the position. Report received and the recommendation approved.

Mr. Nobbs reported that the Committee on Teachers and Salaries had organized by electing him chairman. Approved.

Mr. Cass reported that the Music Committee had organized by electing him chairman. Approved.

Mr. Harper, of the Committee on Legislation, reported that he had been elected chairman, also that the committee had had a conference with the members of the Charter Committee of Councils in relation to the Educational Department of the city, and that the Committee on Legislation had prepared an article which was substantially received by the Charter Committee of Councils. Received and filed.

There was some discussion on placing the recently admitted member—Mr. Arthurs—on committees. He was placed on the "Evening School" and "Miller Street School" Committees, Mr. Nobbs withdrawing from the "Evening School" Committee, and there was a vacancy on the other committee.

An application for an additional teacher was made for an additional teacher for the Oakland district. Referred to the committee.

The following school sub-districts have levied for ward millage for the ensuing year, viz:

[illegible]oorhead, (11 ward)—12 mills; Lincoln, [illegible] ward)—20 mills; Colfax, (22nd ward)—10 [illegible] Springfield, (12th ward)—20 mills; Oakland, [illegible] ward)—20 mills; Howard, (16th ward)—20

South Side members then reported the [illegible]ng names for their districts:

[illegible] and 29th wards, "Birmingham."

[illegible] and 26th wards, "Mt. Washington."

[illegible]ard, "Monongahela."

[illegible]ard, "Luckey."

[illegible]ard, "Thadeus Stevens."

[illegible]ion the names were approved.

[illegible]ordered that all bills on the Secretary's [illegible]d if endorsed by the proper committ-

[illegible]n of Mr. Fleming, it was desided to [illegible]tion of the public schools in the 1st [illegible]ll, that being "moving day."

[illegible]s moved to recall the resolution, which was done at last meeting, requesting our Representatives in Harrisburg *not* to have the law, requiring that where there are two precincts in a school district, each precinct shall have an equal number of school directors in the sub-district board, repealed.

Mr. Nobbs moved that the matter be referred to the Legislative Committee. Mr. Nobb's motion was passed.

On motion adjourned.

TEMPERANCE.

FIRST WARD TEMPERANCE AUXILIARY.

Last evening a meeting of the friends of Local Option was held in the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of a society auxiliary to the Allegheny County Temperance Alliance. The meeting was opened with the singing of a hymn, after which T. H. Rabe, Esq., was called upon to preside, and Mr. George Irwin, Secretary.

Rev. T. N. Boyle opened the proceedings with prayer, after which the Secretary read the constitution prepared for local auxiliaries, which was adopted, and a Board of Directors elected as follows:

One year, Rev. S. F. Scovel, James Brown, S. P. Harbison. Two years, Rev. M. B. Sloan, George Irwin, B. F. Jennings. Three years, Samuel McMasters, Crawford Robinson, A. M. Marboll.

President—Rev. M. B. Sloan; *Vice President* —S. P. Harbison; *Recording Secretary*—George Irwin; *Corresponding Secretary*—W. K. Jennings.

Addresses were made by Rev. T. N. Boyle, Mr. W. K. Jennings, Mr. James Park, Jr., Mr. Durant. After which the meeting adjourned.

THE LADIES' MEETINGS.

This afternoon the ladies of Allegheny will hold their meetings at 3 o'clock in the respective churches as follows: First ward—First Presbyterian Church, Arch street; Second ward—First Christian Church, corner Arch street and Montgomery avenue; Fourth ward—Sandusky Street Baptist Church; Fourth ward—South Common M. E. Church; Fifth ward—Union M. E. Church, corner Manhattan street and Pennsylvania avenue; Sixth ward—Second Presbyterian Church, corner Market and Franklin streets; Seventh ward—Sandusky street Baptist Church; Eighth ward—M. E. Church, River avenue; Ninth ward—M. E. Church, Preble avenue.

The ladies of Pittsburgh will hold their meetings to-morrow (Thursday afternoon) in the churches which are named in another column. Every lady in sympathy with the temperance movement is requested to be in attendance at the meeting in her district.

MEETING IN THE SIXTH WARD.

A large and enthusiastic temperance meeting was held last evening in the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, at the Third Methodist church, Fifth avenue. The Lecture Room was filled to overflowing. Stirring speeches were made by F. Luty, Esq., Revs. Montgomery, Sands, and others. Mr. Nicholson, Chairman of the Vigilance Committee, stated that the work was progressing favorably, and that all that was needed was an earnest and united effort, and the Sixth ward would render it's verdict in favor of temperance and morality on next Friday week.

SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS ON TEMPERANCE.

The regular monthly meeting of the United and Reformed Presbyterian Sabbath School Teachers' Union, was held last Monday evening, in the Second U. P. Church, Sixth avenue. The topic for discussion was "Temperance Reform; What can we do?" Eloquent addresses were delivered by Revds. Hanna, Galler, Robinson, Collins, Knox, Messrs. Lamble, Kerr and others. The attendance was very large, all of the schools being well represented.

The "Novelty" Works.

The extensive establishment of Messrs. L. J. Richards & Bro., which goes under this name—the Novelty Carriage Works—is located on Centre street, opposite the Allegheny Cemetery, and near Penn avenue. The firm pays especial attention to the manufacture of carriages and wagons for Pittsburgh patrons, and has achieved in this line a marked success. The work stands the most rigid comparison with that of other manufacturers, and in wear and tear has always proved itself to be up to the standard. Among their specialties is the Perfection Buck Wagon, one of the most perfect road wagons ever brought out in Pittsburgh.

Special attention is also given to the repair of wagons and carriages, and all orders in this line are promptly and satisfactorily attended to. The firm is worthy of every patronage.

Buy a Weed Sewing Machine. 116 Market street.

PETROLEUM.

Fifth Annual Report—The Stock of Oil on Hand January 1st, 1873.

The fifth annual petroleum report has just been made public by the Titusville *Herald*, giving the amount of oil on hand January 1st, 1873. The total quantity at that date was 3,849,000 barrels, an increase of 580,000 barrels from January 1st, 1872. The stock in the United States was 6,000,000 barrels and that in Canada 26,000 barrels greater than on the same date last year, while the stock in Europe and other foreign countries fell of 136,000.

The annexed statement shows the stock in the United States of crude or its equivalent January 1st, 1873:

At New York, 95,000 barrels; Pittsburgh, 180,000 barrels; Philadelphia, 71,000 barrels; Cleveland, 160,000 barrels; Boston and Baltimore, 32,000 barrels; Corry, Erie and Buffalo, 5,000 barrels; in Pennsylvania Oil Region, 1,122,000 barrels; West Virginia and Ohio Oil Region, 76,000 barrels; on roads in transit, 100,000 barrels. Total barrels, 1,841,000.

The total consumption of crude in 1872 was 6,664,000 barrels, an increase over the previous year's consumption of 662,000 barrels, or eleven per cent. The rate of increase in consumption in 1871 over 1870 was over two and one-half per cent. greater than the rate of increase in 1872 over 1871. Among the causes that lead to the falling off in the rate of increase in 1872 was the increased manufacture of shale oils and the unnaturally high prices demanded by the refineers of petroleum in America.

The average daily consumption in 1872 was nearly 18,600 barrels.

New Goods—New Goods.

A very choice lot of new goods are just now being offered at unusually low prices at the well known dry goods store of Mr. H. J. Lynch, No. 96 Market street, and ladies who wish to secure bargains should take the earliest advantage of the opportunity thus offered. Mr. Lynch has just now a special lot of Marsailles and Honey Comb Quilts, which he offers at very low figures. He has also a nice assortment of Black and Striped Silks, Black Alpacas, Fine Mohairs, all the New Shades in Dress Goods, and a general assortment of dry goods which ladies will do well to look over.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

On motion of the District Attorney a *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs by defendant in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Charles Stole, charged on oath of Mildria Blakey with assault and battery in striking the prosecutor with a hammer.

On payment of costs by defendant, a *nolle prosequi* was allowed in the case of Thomas O'Neil, charged on oath of Patrick Dugan, with assault and battery.

Richard S. Wray, charged with the larceny of a watch of the value of sixty dollars belonging to Samuel Throup, was acquitted of the charge.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. R. G. Crawford, charged with larceny, a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John H. Corcoran, James Corcoran and James Kindley, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Chas. McTiernan, the jury is out.

Reasons for a new trial and in arrest of judgment were filed in the cases of Stark and Burdell, recently convicted of burglary. The main reason was that the offence of burglary was not triable in the Court of Quarter sessions but in the Oyer and Terminer. The last case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Stockdale Smith indicted for larceny on oath of Annie Prince. The goods stolen were a market basket and a lot of dry goods. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Henry Norris,	Payton Johnston,
Nathan Harvey,	Thos. O'Donnell,
E. J. Truxall,	Jos. Roethlen,
Frank Wolf,	Robert Quinn,
Robert Quinnell,	Thos. Sweney,
Antonio Castello,	John Brend,
Jacob Huber, et al.,	John Horrington,
Henry Butler,	John Reese,
Stockdale Smith,	Andrew O'Donnell,
William Seaser,	Walter M. Boyd,
Catharine Jordan,	James Nicholson, et al.
Thos. Robinson,	

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

In the case of H. W. Williams vs. R. M. Leonard, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $33.28; action on a book account.

In the case of Louisa Rety, et al., vs. Mary Stauffer and Nicholas Stauffer, action for slander, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for fifty dollars.

In the matter of the application for a charter of incorporation of the Plymouth Congregational Church, a preliminary order was granted.

A verdict for defendant was rendered in the case of Michael O'Hara vs. Same, use, etc., vs. the Bank of Industry; reported yesterday.

Trial List for To-day.

28. Fishers Bros. vs. Bryner.
120. Selger & Co. vs. McDonald.
123. Walter vs. Evsping.
129. Green vs. Shaffer.
132. Hope vs. Holtzbaw.
138. Worhle vs. Hilka.
139. M'Clurg vs. Lacock.
89. Ross vs. P. V. & C. R. R. Co.
147. Bennell vs. Gow.
149. Malone vs. McGlunliss.
150. Hanrahan vs. Moore.
155. Shaw vs. Bock, et al.
157. Wolfel vs. Steitz.
161. Worrell vs. Hamilton, et al.
167. Taggart vs. Mutherron.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES KIRKPATRICK AND HAMPTON.

The case of John Huckenstein vs. George A. Bullard, previously reported, was on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick. *Scire facias* on mortgage. Jury out.

The case of Barbara Allen vs. George Scheell, taken up yesterday afternoon, was concluded this morning before Judge Hampton. Action on book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $103 07.

In the case of James Neely vs. Isaac Richey, action to recover $5,000 damages for slander, uttered by defendant, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $1.

The case of F. H. Eaton vs. Matthew Early was taken up at noon and is on trial. Feigned issue to determine the ownership of certain goods levied on by the Sheriff.

Trial List for To-day

197. James H. Hays vs. T. W. Briggs.
49. W. Leffler vs. the Woods Run Savings Bank.
56. D. McCuch vs. Thos. Murdoch et al.
111. Bryan vs. Pittsburgh, Knox & Co.
193. J. Y. Kirk vs. Snowden & Mason.
76. A. Goldsmith vs. J. Benedict et al.
75. Stanburg & Fox vs. Keever & Bro.
85. F. Wendt vs. P. Daniel et al.
93. F. Hoffman vs. F. Hofman.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Thomas Harden of Tioga county presented a petition asking for the adjudication in bankruptcy of the firm of Houghton, Orr & Co. of the same county.

E. Cayhes, D. Huyter & Co. of New York city, filed a similar charge against the National Iron Company of Montour county. The usual orders were made in both cases.

R. B. Edgar of Beaver county, against R. H. Palmer et al presented a petition for his adjudication in bankruptcy, filed an answer denying the facts alleged in petition, and demanded a trial by jury. An injunction was ordered against certain execution creditors of said Edgar.

Quite a number of naturalizations were granted to foreigners.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES.

Where to get Handsome Carpets—A New Carpet Store in Allegheny—An Entirely New Assortment of Goods—A Remarkably Fine Display—The Most Beautiful Goods at the Lowest Prices.

The season for Spring cleaning is now almost here, and as housekeepers are beginning to visit the stores to secure their supplies, we take it, they will be especially pleased to learn that a New Carpet Store, with an entirely new stock, has been opened at No. 136 Federal Street, Allegheny, by Messrs. Dunlap & Snaman. The members of this firm are already well known from their long connection with the dry goods trade, and the fact that they are now engaged exclusively in the Carpet Business, will be a sure guarantee to their former patrons that everything in the carpet line may be had at the best advantage at the New Store.

The firm, preparatory to opening out, had their storerooms thoroughly refitted—the change making them as handsome as any salesrooms in the city. Especial attention was paid to securing a good light, and with such success that we know of no storerooms—so important where colors are to be chosen—that in this respect excel those of the New Store. Having thus prepared for a trade, Messrs. Dunlap & Snaman filled their establishment with one of the handsomest assortments of carpets we have ever seen, comprising the finest specimens of home and foreign manufacture. There are three departments—the Oil Cloth, the Ingrain, and the Brussels—each having a separate salesroom, the purchaser being thus afforded every facility in making a choice. Commencing with the oil cloth the purchaser will find everything that could be asked for from the plainest to the most elaborate patterns; in the Ingrain carpet department, the brilliant stock of goods in the store, or the fair shoppers. Messrs. Rosenbam & Fleishman's stock exhibited to especial advantage, and the varied character of their spring assortment was peculiarly well displayed.

Messrs. Rosenbaun & Fleishman ought to have a grand rush of patronage for they are selling millinery and ladies fancy goods cheaper than ever. Ladies who have not been supplied with their millinery would do well to call at No. 76 Market street.

Four dollars as good as five at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale.

Fine Clothing.

It is often a question, not a little vexing to the inquisitor, as to where he could go and get a reliable outfit, well made, and at a reasonable price. This, as a question, can be easily answered. Mr. P. McArdle, of No. 82 Smithfield street, has just returned from the East with a large, neat and elegant supply of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, etc., suitable for the spring trade. Mr. McA. has made his own selections, especially for his trade. The goods are all of the latest and most fashionable designs. That this gentleman knows how to fit a suit of clothes to the satisfaction of the wearer is well known. We advise those in search of a good suit of clothes made to order to visit Mr. P. McArdle, No. 82 Smithfield street, corner of Diamond.

Buy a Weed Sewing Machine. 116 Market street.

BREVITIES.

.....The first of a series of meetings to discuss the Local Option law will be held to-morrow evening in Wilson's Hall, West Diamond street, Allegheny.

.....A young man named Oliver Gould, fell in a fit, corner of Water and Market streets, yesterday morning. Officer Fowler kindly cared for him and took him to his home.

.....A Protective Society has been formed by the citizens living in the vicinity of Collier's station, to prevent further invasions of prize fighters in their neighborhood.

.....The Columbia boat houses on the Allegheny side of the river, near the Hand street bridge, was sunk yesterday, but raised again soon after, and before much damage was done.

.....The printers in many of the cities in the country have made their contribution of 1,000 ems composition each toward the Greeley type monument. We have not seen any movement in that direction among the craft in Pittsburgh, as yet.

.....There was no inquest held by Coroner West on the bodies of the two male infants found in a lumber yard in Allegheny, as mentioned in yesterday's GAZETTE. He merely viewed the bodies and took charge of them to have them buried.

.....About half past six o'clock yesterday morning one of the passenger cars of the of the Fort Wayne road was partially burned at their yard in this city. There was danger at one time of other cars taking fire, but they were removed.

.....On the evening of the 20th instant, a grand Mass Temperance Convention will be held in Liberty Hall, East Liberty. Addresses will be made by Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., Marshall Swarzwelder, Esq., Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, and others.

.....A gentleman named Hazlett, disappeared from his home, in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, on Friday, and has not since been seen or heard of. He left home in his slippers, and was without a coat, and these circumstances make the disappearance more mysterious.

.....A little son of J. D. Robb, of Oakdale, aged six years, met with a fatal accident on last Saturday evening while playing in his father's barn. He fell from the loft over the threshing floor, a distance of fourteen feet, rupturing a blood vessel which caused death the following morning.

.....'Ned" O'Baldwin has become disgusted with the prize ring, and has written a letter to the *Clipper* to that effect. He thinks that if such men as Kelly, Geoghegan and their tool Murphy have charge of the ring it is time for decent men to retire. He for himself would relinquish the prize ring forever.

.....A very large temperance meeting was held on Monday night in the Twenty-first ward public school building. The meeting was organized with B. L. Fahnestock in the chair, and A. M. Reppel, Secretary. Stirring speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Hickey, of New York, A. N. McConigle, Esq., Rev. Mr. Roberts and Rev. Mr. Phillips.

.....The Akron, Ohio, *Daily Beacon*, one of the ablest papers of the State, in its journalistic notes, remarks that: "During the past season (if newspapers have seasons) the Pittsburgh GAZETTE has steadily improved its facilities for gathering news, and in Washington, Philadelphia and Harrisburg special telegrams have been unusually full and interesting. We are not surprised, therefore, to learn that the GAZETTE'S circulation is increasing every day. It deserves it."

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

ELIZABETH SEE yesterday morning made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging A. McLandless, with assault and battery.

BEFORE Alderman Taylor Adam Shaunfaur is charged by R. G. Huston with malicious mischief in breaking a large pane of glass with sundry missiles. Warrant issued.

CHIEF CLARK, of Allegheny, yesterday received a telegram from Rochester, Pa., stating that a draft for $1,440.50, draw by C. Daffy, of Oakland, Butler county, in favor of Charles Gilman of that place, had been stolen.

SUSAN GILNER, before Alderman Thomas, charges James and Bella Cunham with the larceny of a fifteen dollar saw. The Alderman *pon* them, and *sought* an officer, whose particular *saw* now is to find the unlawful saw-takers.

FREDERICK NESTLE has been charged by Geo. Bardoner, before Deputy Coroner Shinn, of Allegheny, acting Mayor, with fornication. This case is a sequel to the elopement of a widow, etc., mentioned in Saturday's issue of the GAZETTE.

JAMES SPROUL was sent sprawling, by Bridget Fanningan, so he states before Alderman O'Donnell. He alleges that "Biddy" splied a bucket of water over his head and then broke the bucket over his body. Bridget rejoined in jail awaiting a hearing.

ELLA R. DUFF charges her husband, John Duff, with assault and battery before Alderman Taylor. Charles McClellan, before the same exemplar of justice, charges John Golden with the same offence. The Alderman doffed his pen and inscribed the usual papers.

The Mayor disposed of twenty-nine common cases at the hearing yesterday morning. John Burns, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was committed to the work-house for ninety days, and Joseph Bell, for the same offence, for sixty days. Hugh Ford and James Kerney were sent up for ninety days, and John Smith for thirty days for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Amusements.

BENNO WALTER.—This German violinist will give a concert before leaving this country, at Library Hall, Tuesday evening, March 14th. Although a stranger to most of our people, Benno Walter has a fine musical record in Europe. None should fail to hear him on Friday evening. He will be ably assisted by some of our best home talent, among whom are Miss Inez Kennedy, Mr. Paul Zimmerman and Mr. Carl Retter; also a portion of the Gounod Club.

LIBRARY HALL.—The second concert of Prof. Guenther's pupils comes off Thursday evening, at Library Hall. The first concert was quite enjoyable, and we doubt not the second will eclipse it in every respect.

The first purchasers will get the cream of the stock and save 25 per cent. profit, at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing out sale.

**For Sale by Cole &